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Subſtance of the Addreſs in which Lord Buchan announced the Death of Dr GILBERT STUART to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ſorry to be obliged to acquit myſelf of the melancholy duty of informing you, that our eminent aſſociate, Dr Gilbert Stuart, died at his father's houſe in Fiſher-row, of a dropſy and deep decline, on the 13th of this month [Auguſt 1786.]

It is fit that I ſhould do honour to the memory of a man who was attached to this Society in its infancy, and was uſeful to it in its progreſs; and I ſhall acquit myſelf of this duty with pleaſure, for I think myſelf peculiarly fortunate in being able either to praiſe or to cenſure without being ſuſpected of partiality; and this happy poſture I have obtained by having been the uniform friend of Learning where-ever I have found it, and by ſhunning the prejudice and the violence of party.

Dr Gilbert Stuart, Gentlemen, was a man of great abilities and of high attainments; but he was unfortunate, and his misfortunes and his diſappointments preſſed upon his genius, his temper, and his character.

Is it poſſible that it ſhould be otherwiſe? Shew me the man who is not irritated by inſidious jealouſy and oppoſition, and by loſing the road to profeſſional fame and fortune, and I will ſhew

ſhew you that he is not worthy of your care.

It was Stuart's misfortune to miſs a ſituation in the univerſity of Edinburgh, for which he was highly qualified, and in which, I think, he would have outſhone his aſſociates. This diſappointment drove him to diſplay his talents at the expence of a groupe of our literary men in Scotland, who, by puffing one another, had contrived to damn every man of letters who was not willing to range himſelf under their ſtandard.

Theſe men bore down every thing before them, and forced their enemies either to leave the country, or to ſubmit to be pointed at in the ſtreet as literary Drawcanſirs.

How diſagreeable is it to remember, that the good-natured Hume, whoſe claſſic works will be read after the memory of theſe little men, who abuſed his friendſhip, ſhall be completely waſhed away by the tide of time, was at the head of this deſpicable club!

After having thrown away his time and talents for ſome time in writing a Scotch Review at Edinburgh, Stuart went to London, and became a profeſſional writer, engaging himſelf in ſeveral periodical publications, in which, tho' he ſeemed to write for bread, and for a party, he never deviated from his principles, which were friendly to the rights of humanity and to the liberties of his country. He lived in London without a patron, and yet preſerved his independence without the means of fortune.

It was his happineſs to love and to cultivate letters, and to be too proud to have any terror of his enemies. His View of Society in Europe in its Progreſs from Rudeneſs to Refinement, his Hiſtorical Diſſertation concerning the Antiquity of the Engliſh Conſtitution, his Obſervations concerning the Public Law and the Conſtitutional Hiſtory of his own country, and his Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of the Reformation of Religion in Scotland, though written without that complete leiſure which is neceſſary to the production of great and claſſical undertakings, do all of them evince a bright underſtanding, a maſculine genius, and a careful examination of the truth, for which time only was wanting to poſſeſs him completely of his ſubject. Of his ſtory of Mary, it is needleſs for me to much; its reception by the world af- men were ſuppoſed to have made up their minds about that period of the Scottiſh annals, and the guilt of the Queen, and that ſuperficial readers were ſatisfied with Dr Robertſon's hiſtory, are ſufficient proofs of the merit of Dr Stuart's. The book is now printing in Germany in the German language, and will be received on the Continent, where hiſtorians are required to ſupport their reputation by laborious inveſtigation, and are not allowed to write novels for the entertainment only of the ladies.

In the year 1783, he had begun to write the lives of John Knox, George Buchanan, and Sir Thomas Craig, for a Biographia Scottica. To the laſt article he meant to have ſubjoined ſome thoughts upon the feudal and canon law; and to that of Knox, ſome reflections on religious eſtabliſhments.

At that time he alſo formed the reſolution of compoſing a hiſtory of Scotland, from the earlieſt accounts of time till the rebellion in the year 1745.

Soon afterwards his engagements in the Engliſh Review and Political Herald diverted him from theſe nobler purſuits; and it is to be regretted that a man of his eminent abilities ſhould have been forced to lend himſelf to occupations of ſo inferior a nature. But it is not fair to undervalue his merit on account of the hardneſs of his fortune.

That he came forth in the Political Herald, as the bitter and determined enemy of a brother-adventurer of his, connected with this country, and who is ſuppoſed to govern it, has excited great indignation among us panders of power in Scotland; but let it be remembered, that the worſt that can be ſaid of Stuart is, that he was a violent ſatyriſt, and ſtopped at nothing to pull down a man whom he conſidered as a chief advocate for abſolute power in this country and nation, whilſt at the ſame time he continued the integrity of his political creed. But of the ſycophants of D——, it may be affirmed, that they ſupport a man who deſpiſes them in his heart, derides them in his conduct, and has taught them to expect that he will leave them in penury and contempt whenever another *Temple* ſhall be erected on the platform of royal favour.

For my own part, Gentlemen, after more than twenty years of conſiſtent conduct, I may be permitted to ſay, that brown and ſcarlet, or buff and blue, have no charms in my eyes, independent of thoſe

thoſe who wear them; and I will venture to foretell, that when our Auguſtus ſhall have obtained the plenitude of power, by the corruption of our manners, and the conſent of a degenerate people, he will lothe, as Octavius did, the vile ſteps by which he aſcended to the ſupreme power, and will prefer the old friends of the commonwealth in the Aſiatici, Pollios, Virgils, and Horaces of future days, to the bluſtering unprincipled hounds that came in with him full-cry to the death of a conſtitution of free government, which will remain in ſtory the admiration, and the ſubject of regret to ſurrounding nations, and to the lateſt poſterity,

Theſe ſentiments, Gentlemen, do I freely venture to expreſs, while one may yet venture to ſpeak or to write in this degraded country.

Unconnected with party, I deſire to ſhew, on the one hand, my reſpect for HIM whom the conſtitution has placed at the head of this nation; and, on the other, that I will not ſtoop to pleaſe him by the ſacrifice either of my opinions or my attachment to that form of government, *which has been lately deſtroyed by the late miſconduct* or endeavours of thoſe who ought to have united to ſave it by honeſt and lawful means, when they were in their power.

Concerning Dr Stuart's family, I think it unneceſſary to ſay any more than, what I have reaſon to believe, he was a gentleman by birth, as well as in character, and that he was the ſon of a learned father, and a worthy mother. He was born in the year 1742, a year which the whimſical author of the Tableau de Paris has ſet forth as productive of men of a fervid genius, remarkable for the peculiarity of their character, and of their purſuits.

I ſhall conclude this ſketch with an expreſſion of his own, in his famous letter to me about Robertſon.

"He might, indeed, have no title to be vain; but he could not ſubmit to be ſervile; and if hoſtile and angry individuals faſtened rudely upon his name, he deſerved not, I think, to be cenſured as either unjuſt or cruel, if he rebuked their littleneſs, and pointed with ſcorn to reſentments which *they* could not gratify, and to arts which they durſt not avow."

SIR, *Nov.* 6.

WHAT degree of credit is due to the vivacity or politeſſe of a Frenchman muſt be determined when the "Travels of the Marquis de Chaſtellux in North America in the years 1780, 1, 2," make their appearance, as they are ſhortly to do, in an Engliſh dreſs. But I will venture to affirm, that no deſcription of this vaſt tract of country, and the manners of its inhabitants, has been given in ſuch ſtriking and intelligible language as in theſe Travels, which, allowing for complaiſance and national prejudice, ſhew the Marquis to be a man of obſervation and an accompliſhed mind.

Your readers will not be diſpleaſed at ſeeing a few extracts from a work which afforded me ſo much entertainment and information in my chimney-corner; for, believe me, Sir, I have not the leaſt deſire to run over ſuch a country; no, not for all the boaſted advantages of liberty and property that are held out under its diſtracted government.

The Marquis landed at Newport, July 11. 1780, and, on Nov. 1. ſet out from thence; and, after viſiting Stony-point, Philadelphia, Albany, Saratoga, and ſome other principal ſcenes of action in the late war, returned to Newport.

His rank and letters of recommendation introduced him to the principal men in the ſeveral ſtates; and, in the intermediate ſtages, which were frequently very long, though generally every ſix miles, he took up his lodging at *taverns* kept by Iriſh, Scotch, or American officers or planters, where he paid for his entertainment according to the neceſſities or generoſity of the owners. An Engliſhman would think his entertainment very formal among a people whoſe converſation turns entirely on legiſlation, or the revolutions of war, on which it is, or is to be, founded: for, like Dr Johnſon in the Highlands, the Marquis meets with books every where, and theſe too, of the claſſical, philoſophic, and political kind, every where with *towdy* (toddy), punch, and whiſky, tall men, handſome women, and occaſional dancing. Yet muſic, drawing, public reading, needle-work, are reſources unknown in America, and not a game at cards to relieve 15 or 20 people in a continued rain. But the Marquis hopes theſe will, in a little time, be introduced. "The American women take very little trouble either of body or mind; the care of their children, making of te-

and keeping the houſe clean, is their ſole employ." (I. 44.)

"Mr Philips, who kept the inn at Lichfield, was an Iriſhman, tranſported into America, where he has already made a fortune. He ſeemed a clever ſhrewd fellow, ſpoke to ſtrangers with precaution, as if he was afraid to open; but his character is more lively than that of the Americans, and ſomewhat of a ſmall-talker; a character ſo little known in that hemiſphere, that it has no more found a particular name than the different ſpecies of trees and birds." Mr Philips not being at home, our traveller was received with indifference, which frequently happens in the American inns when not ſituated in frequented places; travellers are conſidered as people who bring more trouble than profit, the owners of theſe inns being all farmers in eaſy circumſtances, who do not want theſe ſmall profits, though obliged by the law of the country to keep a public-houſe. (Ib. 45.) Mrs Philips, on her huſband's arrival, ſoon recovered her natural ſerenity. She is of an American family, a true *Yankee*, as her huſband found, of a mild and agreeable figure, and her manners perfectly correſponding. (Ib. 47.) An inn in the oblong on Ten-miles river was kept by Col. Moorhouſe: "for, in America, nothing is more common than to ſee a colonel keep an inn. Theſe are moſtly militia colonels, choſen by the militia themſelves, who take care to give the command to the beſt and moſt creditable citizens." (Ib. 51.) "Old Mrs Egremont's houſe at Fiſhkill had not the neatneſs uſually to be found in America. But the greateſt inconvenience was the want of many panes of glaſs in the windows; a difficult repair in a country where a glazier muſt be ſent for at 20 miles diſtance, the houſes are ſo ſcattered and diſtant." (Ib. 58.)

Col. Vanhorn's manor is deſcribed as a pretty ſituation, "ſurrounded with trees, and a green before it. If this green were better kept, it would appear more like the neighbourhood of London than of New-York. The colonel is a tall ſtout man, near 60, but hearty, active, and chearful: he had ſerved in the militia under the Engliſh government, but, ſome time before the war, reſigned, and commenced merchant and planter, paſſing the winter at New-York, and the ſummer on his eſtate. But, ſince the war, he left that city entirely, and obſerved a kind of neutrality, having two ſons in trade at Jamaica. His wife is an old lady, whoſe figure, dreſs, and manner, reſembles a Vandyke figure. She does the honours of her houſe with all exactneſs, ſerves at table without ſpeaking a word, and the reſt of the time is like a family portrait. Her three daughters are not amiſs. Mrs Mayfield was ſix months gone with child; the youngeſt was but 12 years old; but the ſecond marriageable. She ſeemed very familiar with one of the young officers who was in a ſtudied undreſs, and might paſs for a *country ſquire* at table; he cracked nuts for her, and frequently ſqueezed her hand. I imagined he paid his addreſſes to her; but the other officer, whom I talked with, told me he believed there was no ſuch deſign. I mention theſe circumſtances, to ſhew the very great freedom that prevails in this country between the two ſexes before marriage. It is no crime for a young woman to embrace a young man; but it would be one for a married woman barely to diſcover a deſire to pleaſe. Mrs Carter, a pretty young woman, whoſe huſband is purveyor to the army, and was abſent at Newport, told me, that going one morning into the office in an elegant French undreſs, a farmer of the ſtate of Maſſachuſet, who was there on buſineſs, ſeemed ſurpriſed to ſee her, and aſked who that lady was. They told him it was Mrs Carter. *Well*, ſaid he, loud enough for her to hear, *when one is married and has children, one does not go ſo well dreſt.*" (Ib. 132.—134.)

"The inn at Briſtol is kept by one Bennezet, of French extraction, and a family of conſideration among the Quakers; but he has deſerted that communion, is an Engliſhman, and has retained none of the principles of his brethren but that of making one pay dearer than other innkeepers." (Ib. 150.)

"At Philadelphia, as at London, they dine at five o'clock, and frequently at ſix. A dinner given by the Chev. de Luzerne, the French miniſter, was ſerved up in the Engliſh faſhion, in two courſes, the firſt conſiſting of roaſt and hot diſhes, the ſecond of paſtry and ſweetmeats. When this is removed, the cloth is taken away, and they ſet on apples, cheſnuts, and nuts. Then they drink healths; and the coffee ſucceeding, ſerves as a ſignal to riſe from table. Theſe healths or *toaſts* are not inconvenient, and ſerve to prolong the converſation, which always grows more animated at the end of the entertainment.

tainment. They do not oblige you to exceed in drinking, in which reſpect they differ much from the German healths, and thoſe drunk in our garriſons and provinces. But an abſurd and barbarous cuſtom prevails, that at the beginning of the entertainment, and the firſt time you drink, you interrupt every individual by drinking his health. The actor of this farce is ready to die with thirſt, while hunting round the table for the names of 25 or 30 people; and the poor people to whom he addreſſes himſelf are dying with impatience; for they cannot attend properly to what they eat, or to what is ſaid to them, being perpetually called to on the right or left, or pulled by their cruelly-charitable neighbours, to make them take notice of the civility ſhewn them. The civiler Americans are not content with this general appeal; every time they drink they make a partial one to four or five perſons at once. Another cuſtom completely diſconcerts ſtrangers, if ever ſo little abſent or hungry. General and particular attacks end in abſolute duels. They call to you from one end of the table to the other, *Sir, will you give me leave to drink a glaſs of wine with you?* The challenge is always accepted, and does not admit of the excuſe, that you drink with no body that you do not know. You muſt get the bottle to you, look at your antagoniſt, wait till he has filled his glaſs and taken it in his hand, and then drink with him with as long a face as a recruit when imitating the movements of his corporal. I muſt, however, do the Americans the juſtice to ſay, that they begin to feel the ridiculouſneſs of theſe cuſtoms, which Old England taught them, and which it has ſince laid aſide. They propoſed to the Chevalier de Luzerne to diſpenſe with them, knowing that his example would have great weight; but he choſe to conform to them, and he has done well. The more the French have it in their power to introduce their manners among other nations, the more they ſhould avoid appearing to alter thoſe of America. Happy would it be for our nation, if its ambaſſadors and travellers had always ſuch a happy turn, and kept this conſideration in view, that of all men, the moſt indifferent about dreſs are the dancing-maſters." (Ib. 158.—161.)

Our traveller was introduced to "Mr Reed, preſident of the ſtate, a place anſwering to that of governor in the other provinces, but without the ſame authority; for the government of Pennſylvania is abſolutely democratic, and conſiſts ſolely of the General Aſſembly or Houſe of Commons. They nominate an executive council of two members, with a very limited power, and accountable to the Aſſembly, in which they have no voice. Mr Reed was a general officer in the American army, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage, and had a horſe killed under him in a ſkirmiſh near Whitemarſh. It was he whom Gov. Johnſtone endeavoured to corrupt, 1778, when England ſent commiſſioners to treat with Congreſs: but this ſtep conſiſted only in certain inſinuations which one Mrs Ferguſon was commiſſioned to make. Mr Reed, who is a man of ſpirit, a little intriguing, and particularly ambitious of popular favour, publiſhed, and made the moſt of the offers made to him. As he was intimately connected with General Waſhington, it was eaſy for him to juſtify the importance he ſought to give himſelf. The complaints of Mrs Ferguſon, who had been drawn into a ſcrape, a public declaration from Gov. Johnſtone, whoſe object was to deny the facts, but which ſerved only to prove them, divers charges and refutations, printed and publiſhed, tended only to ſecond the views of Mr Reed, and bring about his aim, which was to act a principal part in his country. Unfortunately, his pretenſions, or his intereſt, led him to declare himſelf the enemy of Mr Franklin. When I was at Philadelphia, they thought of nothing but the recall of that reſpectable man: but the French party, or that of Gen. Waſhington, or, properly ſpeaking, the true patriot party, prevented, and they contented themſelves with ſending to France an officer, commiſſioned to repreſent the bad condition of the army, and to aſk for cloaths, tents, and money, which they were in great want of. The choice fell on Col. Lawrence. Mr Reed lives in a handſome houſe, well furniſhed in the Engliſh manner. I found with him Mrs Waſhington, juſt come from Virginia, and going to her huſband, as was uſual with her at the end of every campaign. She is a woman between 40 and 45, rather fat, but freſh coloured, and of an agreeable figure. We went next to viſit Mr Huntington, preſident of Congreſs. We found him in his cloſet with a ſingle candle. This ſimplicity recalled to my mind that of Fabricius and Paulopæmen. Mr Huntington

ington is an upright man, who eſpouſes no party, and who may be depended on. He was born in Connecticut, and was one of the delegates of that ſtate when he was choſen preſident." (Ib. 161—163.)

Mrs Beech, daughter of Mr Franklin, is ſimple in her manners as her reſpectable father. She poſſeſſes alſo his beneficence. She carried us into a room full of work lately done by the ladies of Philadelphia; not tambour, or netting, or gold embroidery, but ſhirts for the Pennſylvanian ſoldiers, which the ladies had bought out of their own incomes, and cut out and made with their own hands. On each ſhirt was marked the name of the married or ſingle lady who made it, and they amounted to 2200. Mrs P*** is the agreeable lady of Philadelphia, with a taſte as delicate as her health; enthuſiaſtically fond of all the French fashions; ſhe waits only the end of this little revolution to introduce a more important one in the manners of her nation. Mr Morris is a very rich merchant, conſequently a man of all countries; for commerce has the ſame character every where; free in monarchies, ſelfiſh in republics; ſtranger, or, if you pleaſe, citizen of the world, it excludes alike the virtues and the prejudices that oppoſe its intereſt. You would ſcarcely believe that, in the midſt of the diſaſters of America, a citizen of a city ſcarce delivered from the Engliſh, ſhould poſſeſs a fortune of eight millions. Yet it is in the moſt diſtreſſing criſis that great fortunes are formed and raiſed. The happy return of ſeveral ſhips, the greater ſucceſs of his privateers, have already increaſed his wealth beyond his expectation, if not beyond his wiſh. He is ſo accuſtomed to the ſucceſs of his privateers; that when you ſee him on Sunday more than commonly ſerious, you would think he had not taken a prize in the week. He is a ſtout man, of plain manners, but of a ſhrewd and artful turn, and a good head, and as perfect maſter of public buſineſs as of his own. He may be conſidered as having the greateſt influence in the revolution. He is a friend of Mr Franklin, and ſworn enemy to Mr Reed. His houſe is handſome, and exactly like thoſe in London. He lives without ſhew, but not without expence, for he ſpares nothing that can contribute to his happineſs, and that of his lady, of whom he is very fond. Zealous republican, and Epicurean philoſopher, he has always filled the firſt place at table and in buſineſs. He held three years the place of comptroller-general, which was made for him." (Ib. 166—168.)

"Mr Powell poſſeſſes a good fortune, without taking any part in the government, his attachment to the common cauſe having hitherto appeared a little equivocal (Ib. 155). He has travelled in Europe, and brought home a taſte for the fine arts. His houſe is furniſhed with fine prints, and ſeveral good copies of Italian pictures. It would be difficult to ſeparate him from his wife, having lived together 20 years in the tendereſt union, not merely as man and wife, which in America would not convey the idea of a perfect equality, but as two friends, ſingularly well matched for ſenſe, taſte, and knowledge. Mrs Powell has not travelled, but has read a great deal, and to purpoſe. It would not be fair, perhaps, to ſay, that ſhe differs in this reſpect from the bulk of American ladies; but what diſtinguiſhes her moſt is her taſte for converſation, and the truly European uſe which ſhe thence makes of her underſtanding and knowledge." (Ib. 169.)

[*To be continued.*]

SIR, *Aug.* 11.

MR Necker, in his work upon the finances of France, hath given a ſhort deſcription of the ſeveral provinces of that kingdom, in which is inſerted an eſtimate of the population of their principal towns and cities. When one conſiders the means of information which that great miniſter poſſeſſed, and his known accuracy, ſuch an account muſt be deemed very curious and very authentic.

This hath induced me to reduce it into tables, to make it more uſeful; and as I apprehend they may be of ſervice in giving to an Engliſhman a juſt idea of the ſtrength of our neighbour, I ſend them to you, in hopes that you will not deem them unworthy of a place in your valuable collection.

The firſt is an Alphabetical Table of the principal places, which amount to 68; to each of which is annexed a number, ſhewing its rank and importance in the ſtate. By the alphabetical order, one may find at once whether any particular place one is inquiring after be in the liſt; and, if it be there, what is (if I may ſay ſo)

ſo) its relative value. Thus one finds, that Bourdeaux is in the 4th place in the kingdom, Montpellier the 19th, Dunkirk the 24th, &c.

The firſt table is a key to the ſecond, which contains the above 68 places, ranked according to their population, which is annexed to each; and, by means of the ſame, one ſees that Bourdeaux contains 84,000 inhabitants, Montpellier 32,000, Dunkirk 27,000, &c. Each table may be conſulted by itſelf, or a reference made from the firſt to the ſecond. But the uſe of them is ſo obvious, that it is uſeleſs to ſay more upon that ſubject.

Such a number of large and flouriſhing towns will naturally ſuggeſt many reflections to an intelligent reader. I hope you will indulge me ſo far as to allow me to make the following. I apprehend that it is univerſally granted, that Birmingham, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Mancheſter, are the moſt conſiderable towns in England, after London; but how many are there in France which are equal? and how many more which are greatly ſuperior to them? 2dly, The mention of Verſailles, the uſual reſidence of the French monarch, naturally recalls to an untravelled Engliſhman the idea of Windſor or Hampton Court: how much ſurpriſed will he be, to ſee that Verſailles is ſuperior by a great deal to any place in England, the capital excepted! Who will not join with me in wiſhing, that, inſtead of viſionary ſchemes, which carry in themſelves the ſeeds of their own deſtruction, the legiſlature would ſeriouſly conſider what are the beſt means to encourage the population of the three kingdoms, and to ſecure its increaſe?

I once, Sir, entertained an idea to make ſimilar tables for the Britiſh dominions, and I began to collect materials for ſuch a work; but although I was at ſome trouble and expence to procure the neceſſary intelligence, the information I received was ſo contradictory for ſundry places, and I felt ſo much the want of it for a great many more, that I gave up the attempt; this undertaking being, in my opinion, above the ſtrength of one man, while in a private capacity.

I had too much reſpect for the public, who want real facts, to give them my conjectures without ſufficient *data*; and I knew enough of logic, to ſee that it is exceedingly abſurd, in an extenſive country, to draw any general concluſion from the regiſters of ſome few parithes. Being equally indifferent to pleaſe the miniſtry or the oppoſition, I was not tempted either to increaſe the number of inhabitants, or to decreaſe it, above or below its real ſtandard. In conſequence of which I have deſtroyed the materials I had collected, finding them imperfect, and inadequate to the purpoſe.

I am, however, ſtill of opinion, that ſuch an account would be very uſeful and intereſting, and not very difficult, for the ſouthern part of Great Britain at leaſt: I wiſh therefore, the Lords Lieutenants of the counties, or the Juſtices at the quarter ſeſſions, would give us ſomething of the kind one might depend upon, as I apprehend they might eaſily procure ſufficient information in their reſpective diſtricts.

Yours, &c. F. V.

Gent. Mag.

I. *An Alphabetical Table of Sixty-eight principal Towns and Cities in France, with a Number to each, ſhewing its Rank in the State.*

Abbeville	38	Cambray	52	Mans	56	Rheims	21
Aix	29	Carcaſſone	50	Marſeilles	3	Riom	53
Alençon	55	Chalons ſur Saone	60	Metz	13	Rochefort	48
Amiens	12	Clermont	30	Montpellier	19	Rochelle	49
Angers	22	Colmar	58	Montauban	35	Rouen	5
Angouleme	57	Dijon	34	Moulins	46	Sedan	41
Arras	33	Dieppe	43	Nancy	16	St Etienne	25
Auch	67	Douay	36	Nantes	8	St Malo	42
Barleduc	62	Dunkirk	24	Nevers	54	St Quintin	63
Bayonne	61	Grenoble	28	Nimes	10	Soiſſons	68
Beſançon	26	Havre de Grace	39	Orleans	14	Straſburg	11
Blois	59	Lille	6	Paris	1	Toulon	23
Bourdeaux	4	Limoges	31	Pau	66	Touloufe	9
Bourges	27	L'Orient	47	Perpignan	51	Tours	32
Breſt	20	Luneville	45	Poitiers	40	Troyes	17
Caen	18	Lyons	2	Puy	44	Valenciennes	37
Cahors	64	Macon	65	Rennes	15	Verſailles	7

Second

Second Table, of Sixty-eight principal Towns and Cities in France, ranked according to the Number of their Inhabitants, which is annexed to each.

1 Paris	689,000	24 Dunkirk	27,000	47 L'Orient	16,500
2 Lyons	160,000	25 St Etienne	27,000	48 Rochefort	16,000
3 Marſeilles	90,000	26 Beſançon	25,500	49 Rochelle	16,000
4 Bourdeaux	84,000	27 Bourges	25,000	50 Carcaſſone	15,500
5 Rouen	72,000	28 Grenoble	24,300	51 Perpignan	15,200
6 Lille	67,000	29 Aix	24,000	52 Cambray	15,000
7 Verſailles	60,000	30 Clermont	24,000	53 Riom	14,800
8 Nantes	58,000	31 Limoges	22,000	54 Nevers	14,000
9 Toulouſe	56,000	32 Tours	21,600	55 Alençon	13,500
10 Nimes	50,000	33 Arras	21,500	56 Mans	13,500
11 Straſburg	46,000	34 Dijon	20,300	57 Angouleme	13,000
12 Amiens	43,500	35 Montaubon	20,000	58 Colmar	12,500
13 Metz	40,000	36 Douay	19,500	59 Blois	12,000
14 Orleans	39,500	37 Valenciennes	19,500	60 Chalons ſur Saone	12,000
15 Rennes	35,500	38 Abbeville	19,000	61 Bayonne	11,000
16 Nancy	34,000	39 Havre de Grace	18,000	62 Barleduc	10,800
17 Troyes	32,500	40 Poitiers	17,500	63 St Quintin	10,500
18 Caen	32,000	41 Sedan	17,500	64 Cahors	10,000
19 Montpellier	32,000	42 St Malo	17,500	65 Macon	9,000
20 Breſt	31,000	43 Dieppe	17,000	66 Pau	9,000
21 Rheims	31,000	44 Puy	17,000	67 Auch	7,500
22 Angers	30,000	45 Luneville	16,500	68 Soiſſons	7,500
23 Toulon	28,000	46 Moulins	16,500		

Tranſlation of the King of Pruſſia's WILL.

AFTER having reſtored peace to my kingdom; after having conquered countries, raiſed a victorious army, and filled my treaſury; after having eſtabliſhed a good adminiſtration throughout my eſtates; after having made my enemies tremble; I reſign, without regret, this breath of life to Nature. I leave to my very dear nephew, Frederic William, my conquered and acquired countries, my caſtles, my buildings, my gardens, my paintings, my wardrobe, and my furniture, on condition that he tenders the trifles which I deſtine to my family, as a mark of my remembrance of them; for my eſtates, my treaſure, and my people, are his inheritance by birth-right. I deſire my nephew to leave to the Queen my conſort what ſhe has at preſent, and to add 10,000 crowns per annum: ſhe never gave me the leaſt uneaſineſs during my whole reign; and ſhe merits every attention and reſpect for her many and unſhaken virtues. I leave to my brother Henry 200,000 crowns, the chryſopraſe ring ſet with diamonds which I wear, one of my moſt beautiful cryſtal chandeliers, and 50 anthiels of Hungarian wine. To my brother Ferdinand 50,000 crowns, a coach, and eight horſes. To Princeſs Amelia 10,000 crowns and a ſervice of ſilver. To Princeſs Henry 6000 crowns per annum. To Princeſs Ferdinand 10,000 crowns per annum, and a box ſet with diamonds. To the Ducheſs Dowager of Brunſwic 50,000 crowns and a ſilver ſervice. To the Duke of Brunſwick two Engliſh horſes and their furniture. To Duke Ferdinand a handſome box, becauſe he has always been my friend. To Prince Frederic of Brunſwick 10,000 crowns. To the Ducheſs of Wurtemburg, mother to the Grand Ducheſs, 20,000 crowns. To the Prince her conſort a diamond ring. To the Dowager Landgravine of Caſſel 10,000 crowns.

I recommend to you, my dear nephew, my brave and noble army; all my old officers, particularly thoſe who were about me; all my houſehold, and my ſervants: let them ſerve you; and, if they are old, endeavour to provide for them. My firſt battalion of life guards ſhall have two crowns each man; the ſtaff officers each a medal, repreſenting one of the moſt memorable actions of the war of ſeven years, that they may remember me and their glory.

The little legacies that I have left are not out of the Treaſury; that is not mine; it belongs to the ſtate; look upon it always as ſuch, my dear nephew: thoſe legacies proceed from my ſavings, and I hope you will fulfil my laſt requeſts. To be a King, is a chance; but never forget that you are a man. I flatter myſelf there will be no diſagreement in my family; private views ſhould be forgotten for the well-being of the ſtate. Let harmony reign among you, for the honour and glory of your anceſtors, and for your common good.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [p. 432.]

On June 9. Mr Pitt moved the order of the day for taking into conſideration the India Company's petition; which being read, Mr Pitt ſtated to the committee, that the Company, owing to the operation of the commutation-act, had extended their ſales in ſuch a manner, as to require a much larger capital than they had before; that their ſales had increaſed from ſix millions of pounds of tea annually, to between fourteen and ſixteen millions of pounds; of courſe, a larger ſum was wanted for the purchaſe of the tea: that the Company had likewiſe been drawn on from India, for the expences in winding up the war, to a much larger amount than they imagined; which, added to the other, made it neceſſary for them to apply to parliament for leave to extend their credit, ſo as to be able to ſupply the preſent demands, and to provide for future expences, which might be done with about two millions: He therefore moved,

"That the Eaſt-India Company be enabled to raiſe a ſum of money by the ſale of 36,226l. 16s. being an annuity due to them from the public, in conſideration of 1,270,559l. 15s. part of 4,200,000l. advanced by the Company to the public, under the authority of ſeveral acts of parliament.

That the ſaid Company be enabled to raiſe a further ſum, by adding 800,000l. capital ſtock to their preſent capital, by opening a ſubſcription to that amount, at the rate of 160l. for every 100l."

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he was ſurpriſed that a buſineſs of ſuch conſequence ſhould be deferred to ſo late a period of the ſeſſion; for the Company muſt have known their diſtreſs before the laſt ſhips arrived, notwithſtanding they, in their petition, ſet that forth as the reaſon for the lateneſs of the application; and to prove that they muſt have known their wants, he ſtated, that out of the two millions to be raiſed, near one million was to be paid to government; for inſtance, 500,000l. due for duties—300,000l. for exchequer bills—and 100,000l. in part of freſh duties; therefore, if it was their intention to pay their debts, they muſt have known of one million wanting. And as to the commutation-act, that they knew of before it was brought into the Houſe; of courſe, they muſt know, that if they extended their trade, they muſt want more money; yet, in their eſtimate delivered in, no ſuch proviſion was made: therefore the eſtimate was, to call it by no harſher name, a wilful fallacy. He alſo pointed out the fallacy of the India Company's eſtimate, depending on the ſum of 275,000l. being remitted yearly from Bengal to China; for on an average, never more than 10,000l. had been ſent, and ſometimes conſiderably leſs. He likewiſe inſiſted, that the eſtimate of the Company was built on the idea of there being a ſurplus revenue in India of 1,425,000l. which was fallacious; therefore, as the Company had always deceived the Houſe, no credit ſhould be given to their aſſertions, unleſs it was proved, that in the laſt ſhips, a part of their cargo was candour and truth: an inveſtment not likely to be remitted from their ſervants abroad.

Mr Pitt replied to Mr Sheridan, and aſſerted, that the addition of the 800,000l. capital was giving an additional ſecurity to the creditors of the Company for that ſum. He particularly inſiſted, that the ſurplus of the Bengal revenue was conſiderably more than Mr Sheridan had ſtated it.

Sir Grey Cooper very much doubted whether the preſent vote was not an infraction of the original charter, by which they had originally advanced to government a fund of 2,000,000l. which was afterwards, in the reign of Queen Anne, advanced to the preſent ſum. So that, in fact, government was a ſecurity to the proprietors for the amount of the ſtock. Now if the Company are allowed to increaſe their capital to the amount of the preſent vote, Government were no longer ſecurity to the Proprietors, and conſequently it was a violation of the compact.

The debate now became general; Mr Huſſey deſired the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite him (Mr Dundas) would give the Houſe ſatisfaction as to the Company's ſituation. His opinion was, that the tea trade to China would be an injury inſtead of a benefit. He could rather wiſh that it was laid open, being convinced that it would be infinitely more beneficial to this kingdom.

Mr Dundas ſpoke for a conſiderable time, but in ſo cautious and guarded a manner, that all that could be gathered as to the point in queſtion was, That the Company's affairs, if peace continued, would be, in the year 1790, in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate as to enable them to overcome eve-

ry obſtacle.—Mr Pitt's motions were carried without a diviſion, and, on the 12th, the Houſe ordered in a bill, in purſuance of this reſolution.

On June 13. the Houſe proceeded to conſider further the charges againſt Mr Haſtings, and Mr St John took the chair.

Mr Fox then roſe, and deſired the third charge, relative to Benares, to be read, which being done, he enlarged upon each article of the charge, and commented with much ſeverity on Mr Haſtings's conduct, obſerving, in the words of Mr Dundas, "that Mr Haſtings ſeldom or ever went a journey in India, but it was marked with the ruin of ſome prince." The right honourable Member, in a ſpeech of two hours and a half, diſplayed his uſual abilities; and after recapitulating ſhortly, that Warren Haſtings had, in violation of every tie of honour, and in defiance of expreſs agreements entered into, exacted great ſums from Cheyt Sing, and wantonly, through a determined enmity to him, endeavoured to find means to drive him from his country, thereby bringing diſgrace on Engliſhmen; he concluded with moving, "That the committee having heard the charge, and examined evidence thereto, were of opinion that it contained ſufficient grounds for impeaching Warren Haſtings, Eſq;

He was ſeconded by Mr Francis.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that he ſhould take a general view of the queſtion; that he ſhould draw his arguments from the general reſult as it impartially weighed in his mind, neither leaning towards the proſecution on one hand, or endeavouring to extenuate the ſuppoſed criminal on the other. Here the honourable Gentleman took an opportunity to cenſure the vindictive ſpirit with which the proſecution had been inſtituted. The politics of India were involved in obſcurity, even upon the very ſpot; how then was it poſſible for gentlemen to form a clear and diſtinct idea upon every tranſaction which was ſo diffuſe and complicated? He had, with as much attention as he could poſſibly appropriate from the other concerns of Government, endeavoured to inveſtigate the grounds of the charge now under conſideration, and he had made up an opinion upon it, which was entirely ſatisfactory to his conſcience. He acknowledged the taſk was arduous, he would not ſhrink from it, but boldly avow his opinion, as an honeſt man, whatever might be the conſequence.

After this exordium, the Hon. Gentleman proceeded to ſtate, that, upon the preſent inquiry, there aroſe two queſtions.

1ſt, The right which Mr Haſtings poſſeſſed of calling on the Rajah for his contribution; and, 2dly, The propriety of making it.

The firſt head of this queſtion naturally divided itſelf into three branches:—

1ſt, The penalty in refuſing the ſtipulated quota;

2dly, The nature of the conſtitution of the Aſiatic governments, by the tenure of which Cheyt Sing held. And,

3dly, The agreement between him and the Company, which had been ſo warmly inſiſted upon by the right honourable Mover of the queſtion.

On the firſt of theſe branches it would be prepoſterous to aſſert that there could exiſt a government without a power to command reſources in the time of exigency. All governments in the world, whether deſpotic or limited, muſt of neceſſity poſſeſs ſuch power. The hiſtory of our own country, under the feudal ſyſtem, was a ſtriking inſtance of it. Without ſuch a power indeed, no regular government could exiſt.

As to the ſecond head, the conſtitution of Aſiatic principalities; it appeared to him that the land of the country, by a ſort of feudal ſhackle, was bound to anſwer every call which the Nabob, Rajah, or Prince (by whatever title he was diſtinguiſhed) ſhould make upon the owners; nay it was even a queſtion in India, whether the Zemindar had any natural right to the ſoil, or whether he and all his under tenants were not conſidered merely in the light of ſtewards to the Nabob under whom they held.

He did not mention theſe circumſtances by way of giving the leaſt approbation of them: but he muſt reaſon upon the ſtate of India in the ſituation in which it REALLY WAS, and not what it OUGHT to be. In this view of the conſtitution, and the tenure on which the Rajah held, it was evident that Mr Haſtings, on behalf of the India Company, might lawfully call upon him for aſſiſtance whenever neceſſity required it. He then adverted to the third head, namely, The agreement between Sujah ul Dowlah and Mr Haſtings on the one part, and Cheyt Sing on the other.

Here he entered into a variety of forcible and ingenious arguments to ſhew, that altho' by the agreement in queſtion,

a certain annual ſum was ſtipulated, after payment of which the Rajah was not to be called upon; yet this was to be conſidered as a ſort of peace-eſtabliſhment, and by no means precluded Mr Haſtings from calling for auxiliary aid, when the neceſſity of the empire demanded a general exertion. In order fully to clear up this point, he entered at large into the manner in which the territory of Benares became in the poſſeſſion of Cheyt Sing, by means of Bulwant Sing, his father — Here the Hon. Gentleman evinced a thorough and compleat knowledge of his ſubject; and very clearly proved, that the tenure by which he held, was entirely ſubordinate, and therefore liable to all thoſe reſtraints incident to ſuch ſituations in India. As an auxiliary argument to ſupport this opinion, he ſhewed, that at a period when Warren Haſtings had propoſed to make the Rajah Dowlah entirely independent, under a conſideration that it would ſtrengthen his hands, he was oppoſed by a majority of the Council, and in particular by Mr Francis.

Having thus cleared his ground, he next adverted to the ſeveral ſteps that Mr Haſtings had taken to draw from the Rajah the extra ſupplies of money and troops; and read extracts from the ſeveral minutes of the Council Board at Calcutta, in which the Members had acceded to the demand of the five lacks for three years; and even Mr Francis himſelf had gone ſo far as to give his conſent to fine the Rajah in one lack, as a puniſhment for having neglected to comply with ſuch demand. Nay, further, that Mr Francis had actually, in the firſt inſtance, given his conſent to threaten the Rajah with military execution, if he made any further excuſe or delay, with this proviſo, that "he hoped the threat would be ſufficient." This Mr Pitt urged was fairly recognizing the power, although the blame was now entirely thrown upon Mr Haſtings. Having thus made out the two poſitions, viz. the right of calling for the aids in queſtion, and the propriety in doing it; he then traced Mr Haſtings ſtep by ſtep, until he arrived at the city of Benares, with the avowed intention of enforcing compliance to his demands.

And here he came to the moſt painful part of the taſk impoſed upon him by the duty that he owed to the cauſe of juſtice.

Mr Haſtings knew, when he departed from Calcutta, all the circumſtances that had attended the Rajah's delay. He therefore left that place with a full determination of inſiſting upon his demands being complied with, and with NO OTHER INTENTION whatever. Nothing new happened on his paſſage, except that the Rajah met him, and made the moſt humble ſubmiſſion—a ſubmiſſion, which, by the way, ſhewed the inferior condition in which he conſidered himſelf. When Mr Haſtings arrived at Benares, without taking any preparatory ſteps, he determines to fine him 50 lacks, (about half a million) and arreſted him in his palace, in order to enforce immediate payment. Here it was that the tranſaction affected Mr Haſtings—allowing him every merit in the previous tranſactions, and exculpating him entirely from any crimes on on that ſcore. Yet this was ſuch a breach of faith—ſuch a cruel oppreſſion—ſuch a heavy exaction—and upon the whole, a conduct ſo cruel, unjuſt, and oppreſſive, that it was impoſſible, he, as a man of honour or honeſty, or having any regard to faith and conſcience, could any longer reſiſt; and therefore he had fully ſatisfied his conſcience, That Warren Haſtings had been guilty of ſuch enormities and miſdemeanors, as conſtituted a crime ſufficient to call upon the juſtice of the Houſe to impeach him.—A great cry from all parts of the Houſe, hear! hear! hear!—Mr Pitt then went into ſeveral particulars of the ſubſequent conduct of Mr Haſtings, and exculpated him from any charge.

Mr Dempſter agreed with the laſt Honourable ſpeaker in all but his concluſion. He was confident that Mr Haſtings's motives were pure; that we owed the preſervation of an empire to his exertions.

Lord Mulgrave, Mr Grenville, Mr Vanſittart, Col. Phillips, and Major Scott, ſupported Mr Haſtings.

Mr Powys thanked God that the miniſter had declared himſelf in ſo honourable and manly a manner; but at the ſame time he ſaw him ſtand alone; his friends avowed the arbitrary principle which was ſo juſtly and honeſtly reprobated by the miniſter. He then acceded to Mr Pitt's opinion, that Mr Haſtings was impeachable for having wantonly and unneceſſarily exerciſed an arbitrary and cruel authority over the Rajah.

At twelve, the commitee divided, Ayes for the motion 118, Noes 79; majority 39 for impeaching Mr Haſtings of being guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanors in his conduct to the Rajah of Benares.

June 15. On the ſecond reading of the bill for inveſting the money, &c. captured at St Euſtatius in 1781, at preſent in the hands of private agents, in commiſſioners named by parliament, counſel were heard for and againſt the bill, and witneſſes examined on the ſide of the petitioners againſt the bill. After counſel were withdrawn, Sir George Howard roſe, to move for the commitment of the bill. He thought, from all that fell from the gentlemen at the bar who were employed to argue againſt it, nothing was ſtarted which could induce the Houſe to reject the motion. The counſel againſt it obſerved, that there were but a few military men ſubſcribers to the petition for the bill; and they were not of conſequence and weight ſufficient to authoriſe ſo important a meaſure to be taken up by parliament. This objection was obviated by many of the firſt characters in the military having avowed their appobation of the meaſure. After a few obſervations, which amounted to an opinion of the neceſſity there exiſted, for putting the property of the captors into hands where it muſt be ſecure, and attainable with leſs delay than it is at preſent; he hoped that the Houſe would concur with him in opinion, after being convinced that the complaints of the claimants were founded in juſtice, as their claims were now unſatisfied for above five years.

Mr Popham ſaid, that the preſent application to parliament, was either a libel on the Courts which adminiſter juſtice, or a reproach on the conduct of the agents; but here he obſerved, that were the claimants properly adviſed, neither of theſe charges would have exiſted; for the Admiralty Court had a right to compel agents to account for what was in their hands, to which if the claimants had appealed, inſtead of the Court of Chancery, the money in the agents hands muſt be brought to account. He further obſerved, that parliament were deciding upon what was now private property, as the caſe lay between individuals. In ſuch caſes the concurrence of all parties ſhould have been obtained prior to the interference of parliament: but the contrary was the fact; for the petitioners againſt the bill were the navy claimants, and they amounted to nine-tenths; whereas the army petitioners were only in the proportion of one-tenth, and upon their application the bill was brought forward. According to information laid before him, he aſſerted, that certainly the money that would remain after the ſeveral ſubſiſting contentions were decided between captains and claimants, would amount to a very ſmall part of the property ſeized.

Adm. Hood ſpoke warmly againſt the bill, not from his own ſimple unſupported opinion, but from the ſentiments of many ſea officers, which were communicated to him. He did not ſee how any man could accept of the agency propoſed, as it would be impoſſible for him to act in it; nor even did he know who the agents were to be; whoever they were, they would find their houſes beſet from morning to night, and more claims on their attention than they could anſwer; as he did not conceive how they could decide the pending litigations with more ſpeed than they were now concluded with. The appointment of thoſe agents, their ſtability and character, had met the approbation of the land and ſea officers at the time, particularly General Vaughan's. He thought the interference of the Commons rather an innovation. The Admiralty or Prize Court had the direction of all ſuch cauſes time immemorial, and the preſent procedure, in his opinion, was diverting the ſtream out of its native channel.

Sir George Young was very much in favour of the bill. He had duly weighed it. He had ſubmitted it to the opinion of an Hon. Gentleman (Sir Lloyd Kenyon). The learned lawyer gave it as his opinion, that the principle was not only legal, but juſt and commendable, inaſmuch as it was not the private property of an individual or individuals; it was the gift of the Crown to thoſe who have fought for it. He did not ſay that the preſent bill would expedite the payment of it, but it would undoubtedly go to the ſecurity of it, by taking it out of the hands of the agents, and inveſting it in the hands of truſtees, under the eye and controul of parliament, where it might become productive, as he was certain, that if the whole had been put out to intereſt it would have amounted to at leaſt 100,000 l.; and as for precedent, he believed that would not be wanting to ſanction this bill. The Gibraltar bill, ſo lately paſſed, was in his opinion a ſufficient ground to warrant the committment of this bill.

The Attorney-General profeſſed himſelf a friend to the principle of the bill; but

but as to the clauſes, he confeſſed himſelf otherwiſe; for in fact, the claimants would not receive a ſhilling of it a moment ſooner under the adoption of parliament, than under the preſent agents, whoſe integrity he heard commended.

Lord Beauchamp, after reciting many arguments uſed by other gentlemen, ſaid, he could prove from a paper in his hand, that the officers of the 69th regiment were fully aſſured by their agent, that a very conſiderable property ſtill remained. The original ſum at the capture amounted to two millions; by ſubſequent defalcations it was certainly reduced.—His Lordſhip argued on the neceſſity there was of preventing any future dilapidation, by putting the money into ſecure hands, where it muſt accumulate. After mentioning the name of General Vaughan, and other gentlemen, who were to be veſted with the truſt, as the moſt proper, he obſerved, that a wrong impreſſion might have influenced the naval gentlemen, as he was certain all ſides of the Houſe were of one opinion relative to the ſecurity of the money.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, that an agent (Mr Jackſon), who had ſome of this money in his hands, requeſted that he might have a bill filed againſt him in chancery, in order to give up what part of the property lay with him. This was a proof that the preſent agents ought not to be treated with harſhneſs; he did not think that any ſecurity was offered, that the truſtees to be appointed would be more explicit or fitter to be confided in.

Mr Wilberforce ſpoke in favour of the motion; he dwelt upon the hardſhips people ſuffer in tedious chancery ſuits; both "from the law's delay, and the inſolence of office."

Mr Bearcroft ſaid, much was ſpoke in the Houſe, on this as well as other occaſions, on the principle of the bill; but the principle of this bill was evidently to ſecure the money, and if the conteſt ſhould laſt between the claimants for generations, as was aſſerted, he wiſhed to ſee it ſecure and productive: whilſt agents had an intereſt in keeping it, he did not ſee that litigations were likely to terminate ſoon; and it was pretty well known that poſſeſſion is eleven points in the law, and when a man has got the intereſt of money to fight with againſt his opponents, he had almoſt the remaining twelfth part. As to the aſſertion, that there was but little property in the caſe, he reaſoned otherwiſe from facts; for when there were two brace of counſel at the bar, he knew they were not employed for nothing. After many other obſervations, he ſaid, the brave men, who uſually take little care of themſelves, had a claim to our public notice, as we enjoyed that peace and ſecurity which they procured by fighting for us, and therefore we ought to take ſome care of them.

Sir John Jarvis ſpoke very intereſtingly on the hardſhips which many brave men who ſerved with him ſuffered—and the daily applications made by men in want, who were debarred of their right; he exerted himſelf all that he could to procure them redreſs, and it was too much for humanity to behold them unredreſſed.—The bill was then ordered to be committed.—This bill found its way through the Houſe of Commons.

In the Houſe of Lords, on the ſecond reading of this bill, Lord Rodney roſe, and deſired to ſubmit his reaſons, why the bill ſhould not proceed any further. Upon the capture of St Euſtatius very conſiderable property was found, which belonged to Britiſh ſubjects; ſome reſiding in England, others in the Weſt-India iſlands. With the property was found certain books and papers, which contained convincing proofs that a treaſonable correſpondence was carried on between thoſe Britiſh ſubjects and the revolted Americans; and that they were ſupplied, through the medium of St Euſtatius, with arms, ammunition, proviſions, and other neceſſaries for carrying on the war againſt the mother-country. That the French were ſupplied in like manner, through the ſame medium. This treaſonable traffic was not only countenanced and ſupported by the merchants of this kingdom, but the iſlands participated in it. His Lordſhip particularly mentioned Antigua and St Chriſtopher's. Being thus in poſſeſſion of ſuch poſitive proofs of the treaſonable practices of thoſe delinquents, two of whom he found on the ſpot (Gouverneur and Curſon), and who were ſent priſoners to England, his Lordſhip tranſmitted the papers, &c. to England, to Mr Stephens, the Secretary to the Admiralty, to be by him conveyed to the ſecretary of ſtate's office, there to be made a ſacred depoſit, ready to be forthcoming whenever his Majeſty, or either Houſe of Parliament, or the courts of juſtice, ſhould demand them. By

means of thoſe papers, his Lordſhip was in hopes that the neſt of traitors at St Euſtatius would have met with at leaſt the puniſhment of confiſcation of their property, which his Lordſhip conſidered as forfeited to the ſtate. He did not for himſelf expect a ſixpence of it. It would conſequently remain with his Majeſty, to diſtribute ſuch part of it, as he, in his royal bounty, ſhould think fit. Another view his Lordſhip had in ſending the papers to what he deemed a place of ſafety, was, that thoſe documents, in caſe of any litigation, would be ready to be produced to the courts of juſtice, and would be the *dernier reſort*, to prove the treaſonable practices, and the juſtice of the ſeizure of the property conſequent upon ſuch diſcovery; and, by this means, be a ſufficient juſtification of his Lordſhip as commander in chief, and of his Majeſty's other ſea and land officers, in making the confiſcation.

Some time after his Lordſhip arrived in England, various actions were brought by thoſe traiterous Britiſh ſubjects, for recovery of their property, and ſeveral appeals were entered againſt the determination of the court of admiralty. His Lordſhip then thought it neceſſary to make inquiry reſpecting thoſe papers, relying upon them as ſufficient proofs of juſtification in the *dernier reſort*. After ſeveral applications, his Lordſhip went himſelf to the ſecretary of ſtate's office to demand them, and in the event they were not to be found. The Houſe might eaſily conceive what his Lordſhip's feelings muſt be upon the occaſion, when he found himſelf deprived of this documentary evidence.

His Lordſhip here referred to an affidavit made by him, and deſired the attention of the Houſe to the particulars of it reſpecting this extraordinary tranſaction. The clerk read the affidavit; after which Lord Rodney again addreſſed their Lordſhips, informing them that he had other evidence to produce to the Houſe, reſpecting the papers, which it ſeems were now loſt paſt recovery.—He therefore called W. Knox, Eſq; late ſecretary to Lord George Germain.

Mr Knox being called to the bar and ſworn,

Earl Bathurſt deſired to know, whether he recollected any papers relative to the capture of St Euſtatius being ſent home in the year 1783? Mr Knox replied in the affirmative; and ſtated, that the firſt papers were brought by the Venus frigate, and were alſo accompanied by two gentlemen, Meſſ. Gouverneur and Curſon, who were charged with having acted treaſonably: that the ſecond parcel of papers were brought a few days after, and he was deſired to apply to Sir S. Wright, which he did; and that magiſtrate, on hearing the evidence againſt them, thought proper to confine one in Clerkenwell (Newgate or the King's Bench not being in a proper ſtate to receive them), and the other, on account of his bad ſtate of health, was committed to the care of one of the King's meſſengers; that they remained in cuſtody, until the revolution took place in the Adminiſtration, when he judged, from the complexions of the new miniſtry, that Meſſ. Gouverneur and Curſon would ſoon be ſet at liberty; and of courſe, actions might be commenced againſt him for their impriſonment; he therefore took care and kept ſuch papers as related to them, and were proofs of their guilt. And the event fully juſtified his ſuſpicion; for no ſooner were theſe perſons ſet at liberty, than they demanded their papers; but he kept back thoſe papers which he had before concealed, and never mentioned them to Lord Shelburne; that conceiving the other papers of conſequence, his late colleague, Sir Benjamin Thompſon, ſent Mr Lennard, now chief juſtice in Bermudas, and a Mr Savage, to make an abridgement of the contents of each paper, which they accordingly proceeded on, and had made a good progreſs when he left the office—he could not ſay exactly what the papers contained, but perfectly remembered that they went to charge certain perſons with carrying on a treaſonable correſpondence, and aſſiſting the enemies of this country with ſtores, proviſions, &c.

Lord Rodney deſired to know, whether the witneſs recollected two bags of letters being among the papers, and whether any extracts were made from them.

Mr Knox ſaid, he recollected the two bags, but no extracts, to his knowledge, were made.

Lord Rodney then ſaid, he would not trouble their Lordſhips with any more witneſſes, as he had clearly proved the delivery of certain papers into the cuſtody of his Majeſty's miniſters, containing treaſon againſt this nation, to be made uſe of in ſuch manner as might be thought neceſſary

neceſſary for ſuch purpoſes as occaſion ſhould require; and having depoſited them in ſo ſacred a place, the propriety of delivering them to a perſon diſaffected to this country, he would leave to their Lordſhips to determine.

Counſel were then called to the bar, and heard in ſupport of and againſt the bill.

Earl Bathurſt roſe, and in a few words ſtated his objections to the bill. He declared himſelf to be an enemy to every ſpecies of innovation, but on the moſt ſolid grounds. It did not appear to him that there were ſuch grounds in the preſent inſtance. No complaint had been made againſt the conduct of the agents already employed, and he ſaw no reaſon for taking the buſineſs out of their hands, and transferring it to truſtees. He would therefore move, that the bill be committed to this day two months. Earl Bathurſt's motion was carried without a diviſion. The bill is therefore loſt.

Lord Rodney then roſe, and called the attention of their Lordſhips to the evidence which they had heard relative to the St Euſtatius papers. He ſtated, that he had other incontrovertible proofs to bring forward, but the ſeſſion was too far advanced for him to trouble their Lordſhips in a buſineſs, which it was his intention to renew at another time. He would content himſelf for the preſent with ſolemnly pledging himſelf to the Houſe, to inveſtigate this buſineſs to the bottom, by a parliamentary inquiry early in the next ſeſſion.

Earl Bathurſt expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the noble Lord's intentions. He thought the matter ought not to reſt here. The annals of parliament, he avowed, did not record a more groſs violation of truſt than that which the evidence at the bar had proved.

The Commons being in a committee, on June 8. to conſider of the duties on fermented waſh in Scotland,

Reſolved, 1. "That the ſeveral duties now paid upon fermented waſh, and alſo upon low wines and ſpirits, and alſo upon licences taken out by diſtillers or makers of low wines or ſpirits from corn or malt, in Scotland, do ceaſe and be diſcontinued for a time to be limited.

2. That a yearly duty of 1l. 10s. Sterling be charged upon every gallon, Engliſh wine-meaſure, of the cubical content of every ſtill, including the acid which ſhall be uſed for making low wines or ſpirits from corn or malt, which ſhall be erected within the entered warehouſes of any diſtiller in Scotland.

3. That a yearly duty of 2l. 10s. Sterling be charged upon every gallon, Engliſh wine-meaſure, of the cubical content of ſuch ſtills which ſhall be uſed for making low wines or ſpirits from melaſſes or ſugar.

4. That a yearly duty of 3l. Sterling be charged for and upon every gallon, Engliſh wine-meaſure, of the cubical content of ſuch ſtills which ſhall be uſed for making low wines or ſpirits from foreign materials (except melaſſes and ſugar).

5. That a duty of 2s. per gallon be laid upon all ſpirits brewed or made from corn, malt, cyder, or any mixture therewith, or from worts, or waſh of Britiſh or foreign materials, of the ſtrength of one to ten over hydrometer proof, which ſhall be imported into England from Scotland."

On June 19. Mr Dundas informed the Houſe, that ſince he had been appointed to his preſent office of treaſurer of the navy, he had diſcovered a number of frauds in the payment of ſeamens wages, which in his opinion demanded an effectual redreſs. He did not now come prepared with remedies for all, but he thought he might poſſibly be ſucceſsful in obviating the moſt important.—There was one great inconvenience aroſe in the caſe of the tranſfer of ſeamen from one veſſel to another, by the detention of the wages then due, until the veſſel from which they were tranſferred had returned, and was to be paid off. Under theſe circumſtances it frequently occurred, that men who had been tranſferred three or four times, found on their return that the wages thus left due had been received by a forged will, a letter of attorney, or ſome other mode of perſonating or repreſenting him. A ſimilar circumſtance occurred in conſequence of the long detention of money by prize agents. But as theſe laſt were appointed by the captains of the reſpective veſſels, whoſe honour or intereſt it was not his wiſh to prejudice, he would not dwell on this circumſtance, nor was he indeed provided with a remedy for the miſchief. But to the evil conſequences of falſe wills, letters of attorney, probates, and adminiſtrations, he would offer what in his opinion was, though a ſimple, yet a deciſive and effectual reme-

dy. In the act, as it ſtood at preſent, there was a clauſe, enacting, that all letters of attorney, &c ſhould be ſigned by the mayor, or ſome other magiſtrate in the town where they were executed. But this proviſion bore with it too great a facility of deception, which prevented it from being of any real uſe; their ſignatures were too eaſily imitated, and only ſerved to render the impoſition more ſenſible. His propoſal was, that it ſhould be ſigned rather by one of the officers of the veſſel to which the ſeaman at the time belonged, by ſome penſioners on the eſtabliſhment, or by ſome of the clerks of the reſpective ports. By theſe means it would be no more poſſible to deceive by fictitious ſignatures, as the names of all theſe perſons were occaſionally returned to the pay-office; where it was alſo his intention that theſe letters of attorney ſhould be chequed.—After producing a large volume of papers, which he ſaid conſiſted ſolely of the names of ſeamen who had been deprived of their wages by forged claims, he maintained that the regulation he now wiſhed to introduce would alſo be of advantage to the ſeamen themſelves. Careleſs and extravagant as this deſcription of perſons was known to be, they often diſpoſed of large ſums due to them for the ſmalleſt temporary gratification. This it would be in the power of their officers to prevent, either by remonſtrating or refuſing to ſign the letter of attorney offered by the ſeamen on ſuch occaſions. He concluded with moving for leave to repeal a part of an act of the 31ſt of his late Majeſty, relative to the recovery of ſeamens wages. No oppoſition being made, leave was granted.

The Houſe in a committee on the duties on coals, June 20. Mr Beaufoy begged to be heard on the propriety of a motion that he held in his hand, as he was ſenſible that a few moments reflection would immediately lead to the adoption of it. It was well known, that in many parts of Scotland the land was exceedingly barren, requiring every exertion in point of agriculture; it was alſo well known, that in many parts of that country the plough was abſolutely a novelty, though, perhaps, no country ſtood in greater need of it; but it was in vain to plough, unleſs the ground was manured. To do this, chalk and limeſtone were found abſolutely neceſſary; but to reduce thoſe bodies to a proper degree of ſaturation, required fuel: peat in ſome parts might be plenty, but the ſeaſon might be better employed than in rearing peat, or turf; and, after all, coal was found much more preferable.—If then, through the want of fuel, and the uncertainty of the weather, the diſtreſſed huſbandman ſhould be urged to turn his thoughts to manufactures, even fuel there would be the *ſine qua non*; and laſtly, if the fiſheries ſhould tempt him as the *dernier reſort*, even there he would find fuel abſolutely neceſſary. Something muſt be done to ſoften the rigour of their fate, or emigration would of courſe take place. He could aſſure the Houſe, from undoubted authority, that in the courſe of twelve years, viz. from the year 1763 to 1775, not leſs than 30,000 had exiled to America; and this minute, not leſs than 600 were about to embark for the ſame country, if the advantages held out in the preſent bill did not prevent them. Under thoſe circumſtances he would therefore move, that the duty now payable on coal in certain parts of that country, be forthwith remitted for a time limited. This did not go to reſcind the coal-duty; it might rather be called a commutation-tax, as ſomething equivalent, in the courſe of the buſineſs, would be pointed out to aſſume this impoſt.

Mr Brett objected to this on the principle of partial conceſſion, that other parts of the kingdom might think themſelves intitled to. He had no objection to join in remitting the duty on ſuch coal as might be employed in the fiſheries in queſtion, but to fix the limit would be ſo difficult, that he would give his negative to the whole.

Sir Adam Ferguſſon ſpoke in favour of the motion.

Mr Dempſter offered many reaſons in ſupport of the motion, which was carried without a ſingle negative.

On June 16. Mr Pitt preſented the following meſſage from his Majeſty.

"GEORGE R.

His Majeſty being deſirous that an inquiry ſhould be made into the ſtate and condition of the woods, foreſts, and land-revenues belonging to the Crown, in order that the ſame may be rendered as beneficial and productive as poſſible, recommends it to the Houſe of Commons to take this object into their conſideration, and to make ſuch proviſion thereupon as they ſhall judge moſt for the public benefit."—A ſimilar meſſage was preſented to the Houſe of Lords.

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The meſſage was ordered to be taken into conſideration on the 19th; when Mr Pitt ſaid, as he was not going to propoſe any meaſure that would call for the deciſion of the Houſe on ſo important a ſubject as was that of diſpoſing of the crown-lands to the beſt advantage, it was not neceſſary that he ſhould on this occaſion expatiate much on that head. It might hereafter be a matter of diſcuſſion, whether the crown-lands remaining ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the crown, might not be improved in ſuch a manner, as that they might be rendered of much greater national advantage than they were at preſent; or whether, on the total alienation of them, an adequate compenſation being made to the crown in lieu of them, might not be attended with more ſalutary effects to the public. But before ſo important a queſtion could with propriety be determined or even diſcuſſed by parliament, it was fit that the ſtate, extent, and value of thoſe lands ſhould be previouſly aſcertained: ſome progreſs had already been made in that work, by an inquiry ſet on foot under the authority of the executive government: but that authority could not effect the purpoſe in view, without the aſſiſtance of the legiſlature; and to procure that aſſiſtance, was all that he looked for this ſeſſion. He begged leave to add, that he ſhould be ſorry that gentlemen ſhould be very ſanguine in their expectations of any great immediate benefit from the crown-lands; from the nature of the thing, it muſt neceſſarily be gradual, or the meaſure would defeat its own object, by proving injurious and not advantageous to the public credit. If the lands were ſtill to be retained by the Crown, then the benefit muſt ariſe from improvement, which muſt be the work of time. Should they be alienated, they muſt be ſold by degrees; for the value of all the other lands, and of every other ſpecies of property in the kingdom, would be affected and lowered, if ſuch large tracts of land as thoſe which belong to the Crown ſhould be ſet up to ſale in the ſame year. However, let the intended meaſures reſpecting theſe lands be placed in whatever point of view they might, gentlemen would ſee that the public muſt neceſſarily be benefited either by an increaſe of revenue, or by the extenſion of agriculture, which would find employment for additional hands, and conſequently increaſe the population and induſtry of the kingdom at large. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill, for appointing commiſſioners to inquire into the ſtate and extent of the crown lands, and make a report to his Majeſty, and to both Houſes of Parliament. The motion was carried without a word of debate.

The commiſſioners are, Sir Charles Middleton, Bt, John Call, Eſq; and Arthur Holdſworth, Eſq; they are to continue for three years, and their ſalaries to be at the diſcretion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the Houſe of Lords, July 7. on the third reading of this bill, Lord Loughborough ſaid, he was much aſtoniſhed at the introduction of this bill at ſo late a period of the ſeſſion. He expreſſed his aſtoniſhment more particularly, that a very important part of the bill was omitted to be mentioned in the preamble or title. The bill was deceptious. It had the appearance of a bill of inquiry, but it was in fact a granting the commiſſioners a power to diſpoſe of the whole lands belonging to the Crown. It was an eſtabliſhed regulation, that no part of the crown-lands ſhould be diſpoſed of without firſt obtaining his Majeſty's permiſſion; and that not even a diſcuſſion ſhould take place without the like authority. There was indeed an aſſent to the inquiry, but none either implied or aſſented to the ſale. There were ſeveral other very obvious objections which called for the immediate ſuppreſſion of the law. He recurred to the days of Charles II. when it was thought neceſſary to levy a certain ſum by the diſpoſal of part of the crown lands. At that time, the Commons appeared ſcrupulous in the extreme, when requeſted to aſſent to the propoſition for the ſale. He was very diffuſe in his obſervations on the times alluded to; and remarked, that it was then known that tenants holding of the crown-lands were in many reſpects in a better ſituation than thoſe who held of an inferior lord. In the preſent bill, however, all theſe particulars were totally diſregarded.—The King ſuffered an injury, becauſe his royal privileges were conſigned into the hands of commiſſioners without any exception; beſides, her Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Progeny, were equally injured, becauſe a ſyſtem had been formed for the diſpoſal of the crown-lands, which were certainly part of their royalties, without ever having been conſulted on the ſubject.

Earl

Earl Bathurſt ſpoke very warmly in ſupport of the bill. His Majeſty's conſent having been implied in the meſſage, was certainly ſufficient; but if that was reckoned inſufficient, the royal aſſent was neceſſary before the paſſing of the law.—With regard to the authority with which the commiſſioners were about to be inveſted, it was no more than thoſe granted in the days of Charles II.

Lord Loughborough recapitulated his arguments, by inſiſting that the royal aſſent was neceſſary to the extent of the law before it was introduced into parliament.

Lord Carliſle ſupported the noble Lord againſt the bill.

Lord Hawke ſpoke in favour of it.

The queſtion was then put, and a diviſion enſued, when the numbers were, ——Contents 14, Proxies 14,—28.—— Non-contents 11, Proxies 7,—18.—— Majority 10.

The following proteſt was afterwards entered.

Diſſentient, for the following reaſons:

I. Becauſe the proviſions of the bill are extended to an object not diſcloſed in the title and the preamble of, nor expreſſed in his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage on which the bill profeſſes to be founded. An inquiry to be made into the ſtate and condition of the woods, foreſts, and land-revenues belonging to the Crown, is the only purpoſe ſet forth in the title and preamble; his Majeſty's meſſage authoriſes no more; yet the bill proceeds to a ſale of certain parts of the land-revenue belonging to the Crown, which is neither conformable to the uſual courſe of parliamentary proceeding, nor conſiſtent with the reſpect due to the immediate poſſeſſions of the Crown.

II. Becauſe the ſale directed by the bill is injurious to the Crown, without being beneficial to the ſubject; it is not reſtrained to the rents remaining unſold (if there be any ſuch) under the directions of the acts 22d and 23d of Charles II. But theſe acts are by this bill expreſsly repealed, a new power is created for the ſale of Crown-rents under the ſurvey of the Exchequer, without any exception of rents within the principality of Wales, or thoſe paid in name of tithe by eccleſiaſtical perſons; of thoſe charged with the ſupport of ſchools, hoſpitals, bridges; of thoſe paid by freehold or copyhold tenants of manors belonging to the Crown; neither is there any ſaving of the right of the Queen's Majeſty, nor any protection of the ſubject againſt the claim of rents not put in charge within 40 years; all which exceptions and reſervations were inſerted in the acts now repealed.

III. Becauſe the powers of ſurvey given to the commiſſioners are dangerous to the quiet of the ſubject, and derogatory to the honour of the Crown. Commiſſions of inquiry are directed to be iſſued by the court of exchequer on the mere motion of the commiſſioners, without any other form of judicial proceeding, or any attention to the ancient court of the exchequer, whereby all eſtates contiguous to any foreſts or lands belonging to the Crown, are ſubject, at their pleaſure, to an inquiſition into ancient boundaries, ſuppoſed incroachments, and concealed titles. By the powers of inſpection and controul, which, on a ſuppoſition of abuſes not ſtated, are given to theſe commiſſioners, the tenants of the Crown may be reſtrained from their accuſtomed privileges, in the occupation and renewal of their eſtates; and the management of the crown-lands, which, with a juſt and becoming confidence, is in the moſt ample terms reſerved to his Majeſty, by the firſt act of his reign, in the 9th and 10th ſections, is ſubmitted to the cenſure of the commiſſioners, not appointed or removeable by the Crown.

IV. Becauſe every juſt purpoſe which the appointment of commiſſioners can reach, might, without expence to the public, have been attained, by calling for the reports of the officers of his Majeſty's land-revenue, to whoſe ſkill, diligence, and integrity, no exception has been made. *Loughborough. Carliſle. Portland. Sandwich. Chr. Briſtol.*

Anecdote of Biſhop BONNER.

HEnry VIII. being greatly incenſed againſt Francis I. King of France, reſolved to ſend him an ambaſſador, who was to be inſtructed to uſe haughty and threatening language to him. He choſe for that purpoſe Bonner, Biſhop of London, in whom he had an entire confidence. But the Biſhop repreſenting, that if he ſpoke in that manner to ſo high-ſpirited a Prince as Francis I. it might endanger his life: "Fear not," ſaid the King; "for if the King of France ſhould take away your life, I will cut off the heads of all the French in my power."—"True, Sir," replied Bonner, with a ſmile; "but I queſtion if any of their heads would ſit my ſhoulders as well as that I have on."

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

The London Medical Journal. Vol. 7. For the Year 1786. Parts 1. 2. 3. 8vo.

THIS valuable collection of medical papers has been carried on with increasing reputation ſince the year 1780, and has now an extenſive circulation on the continent, being, as we are informed, regularly tranſlated, ſoon after its appearance here, into the French and ſome other foreign languages. A part of the work is publiſhed once in three months, ſo as to make one volume annually.—The following is extracted from ſome of the papers contained in the three parts already publiſhed of the volume for the preſent year.

II. Some experiments made with a view to aſcertain the duration of the infectious power of the variolous matter. By Thomas Houlſton, M. D. phyſician to the Liverpool infirmary.

This gentleman kept ſome variolous matter in a bottle, ſlightly corked, from 1768 till 1782, when he inoculated two patients with it, but without effect; whence he infers, that the matter of the ſmall-pox loſes its power of communicating infection after a certain number of years.

XI. An account of a remarkable cure of a dropſy, after the patient had been tapped ſixteen times. By Mr R. Cook, ſurgeon at Barking in Eſſex.

This caſe is indeed truly remarkable; for what ſixteen tappings and the aſſiſtance of the moſt eminent of the faculty had failed to produce, was at length (after the diſeaſe had continued near eight years, and the patient had voided, in the different tappings, above 82 gallons of water,) effected by an accidental motion as the patient (a widow lady near Rickmanſworth, Herts,) was making her bed, for the ſake of a little exerciſe. She had then a ſudden inclination to make water, and in the courſe of a day or two voided ſeveral gallons. The diſeaſe was happily removed in this manner.

XIII. Caſe of a negro woman who performed the Cæſarean operation on herſelf.

The circumſtances of this curious and extraordinary narrative are authenticated by Dr Morton, a reſpectable phyſician at Kingſton in Jamaica, who had the care of the patient, as well as by the letters of other medical gentlemen of eminence, who are acquainted with the fact. The poor negro woman who is the ſubject of the caſe, being impatient of the pains of labour, tore open the uterus with a blunt knife, and let out her inteſtines with the fœtus. The latter died ſoon after its birth; but the mother recovered, and has ſince been delivered of a live child at the full term.

XIV. An account of a remarkable fact relative to the ſmall-pox. Communicated in a letter to Dr Simmons, F. R. S. by William Wright, M. D. F. R. S. Phyſician-General in Jamaica, &c.

This gentleman relates a curious fact, which proves that, in the cure of the ſmall-pox, a perſon who has already gone through the diſeaſe may have a local affection without the habit in general being tainted with the variolous poiſon, and yet that ſuch local affection is capable of communicating the diſeaſe.—The fact in queſtion is as follows: The author, many years after he had had the ſmall-pox in the natural way, having been attending patients labouring under that diſtemper, had a large variolous puſtule on his thumb. From this puſtule he inoculated ſix negroes, all of whom paſſed through the diſeaſe in the uſual manner.

XVI. Caſe of a painful affection of the face cured by electricity. By Mr Robert Blunt, ſurgeon at Odiham.

The painful diſeaſe here deſcribed was of the kind firſt pointed out by the late eminent Dr Fothergill, who had in vain ſought for a remedy of any certainty in ſuch caſes. We are therefore happy to read this account of the immediate relief obtained from electricity, in the inſtance here recorded.

XVII. Hiſtory of a caſe in which ſymptoms of pulmonary conſumption were relieved by the expectoration of a piece of carious bone. By Mr C. Holman, ſurgeon at Milverton in Somerſetſhire.

The patient was apparently in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption, when he coughed up a great quantity of blood, and with it a piece of carious bone, ſix eighths of an inch long, and weighing ſix grains, which he remembered to have ſwallowed ſeveral years before.—From the time the bone was ſwallowed he had been ſubject to a cough, and other ſymptoms; but all his complaints ceaſed on its removal.

XVIII. Obſervations on the medical and ſurgical uſes of cold water. By Mr N. Chavaſſe, ſurgeon at Walſall in Staffordſhire.

Many uſeful remarks occur in this paper. The following may be intereſting

to

to many readers: "The ſedative, ſtudious, and valetudinary, are often afflicted with a violent and alarming head-ach. This diſeaſe is difficult to palliate when preſent, and its recurrence not eaſily obviated. For more than two years I have been ſeverely handled, at times, by this complaint. After trying various remedies without benefit, I have now learned to mitigate, and finally to remove it, by the application of cold water to the head."

XIX. An account of a caſe in which the head of the os femoris, ſhattered by a gun-ſhot, is ſuppoſed to have been regenerated. By Mr Joſ. Brandiſh, ſurgeon at Alceſter, in Warwickſhire. Communicated, with an account of a curious fact relative to the effects of opium, in a letter to Dr Simmons, by James Johnſtone, M. D. phyſician at Worceſter.

This caſe is an extraordinary inſtance of the powers of nature, in re-producing a part of one of the largeſt bones.—The fact relative to opium is alſo very curious. A patient, who was accuſtomed to take a large doſe of it every other night, for a very painful diſorder (the ſtone), got no ſleep the night he took it, but uſually ſlept well the following night.

Beſides the original articles in this publication, there are ſeveral others extracted from books. Amongſt theſe, are ſeveral papers from the volume lately publiſhed at Boſton by the American academy of arts and ſciences; and likewiſe the following curious caſe from a work by Dr Wiltczek, phyſician to the King of Poland. This is, "the caſe of a young lady, twenty-three years old, who, after ſwallowing ſeveral keys (one of which meaſured about three inches in length, and was with difficulty forced down by means of a ſcrotary), nails, needles, different pieces of gold, ſilver, and copper coin, glaſs, &c. lingered twenty-two weeks; during the whole time of which ſhe was afflicted with an inceſſant nauſea, and with frequent and painful vomiting of a fœtid, blackiſh fluid. Her fæces were in general hard, and of a black colour. On diſſection, the ſtomach was found in a very diſeaſed ſtate, its inner ſurface being every where inflamed and ulcerated. It contained, beſides the articles already enumerated, two pen-knives, the blades of which were ſeparated from the handles, the handles of ſix table ſpoons, and the bowls of three others, which had been bent by the patient, to enable them to paſs into the ſtomach." *Gent. Mag.*

Numiſmata Scotiæ; or, a Series of the Scottiſh Coinage, from the Reign of William the Lion, to the Union. By Adam de Cardonnel, Member of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh, 4to. 1*l.* 1*s.* Nicol.

WHatever engages the attention of mankind, generally produces a number of writers. Hence inveſtigation follows inveſtigation, till what was at firſt conſidered only as an amuſement, terminates at laſt in matter of real inſtruction. Till the beginning of the ſixteenth century, very little attention was paid to the ſtudy of medals. About the year 1525, the firſt book on that ſubject, of any conſequence, appeared. In 1550, the publications reſpecting it were become numerous. Near the ſame time, there were eſtimated, on the continent of Europe, near one thouſand cabinets of medals, excluſive of thoſe in Great Britain. At preſent, the collections formed in this iſland alone, may be computed at ſome hundreds. As theſe have increaſed in number, the writers on numiſmatic ſubjects have alſo increaſed, inſomuch that it would now be no eaſy matter to enumerate them. Of theſe, ſome have merited highly of the lovers of this branch of ſcience; but much the greater part, or, to ſpeak in the language of connoiſſeurs, the *mult*, are better conſigned to oblivion.

The work before us is divided into three parts, viz. the ſilver, gold, and billon or copper coin of Scotland. Theſe are followed by extracts and copies of papers from the records of that kingdom, relative to the ſubject; and the whole is uſhered in with a preface and dedication to the Duke of Buccleugh. When a nobleman diſtinguiſhes himſelf for his talents and public ſpirit, an addreſs of this ſort cannot be conſidered as adulation; and it muſt be confeſſed that the author has acquitted himſelf, on this occaſion, with no indelicate hand.

In the ample preface, which might more properly be called an introduction, the writer, ſpeaking of the coins of William the Lion, mentions it as a remarkable circumſtance, that till the year 1780, when a number of the coins of that monarch were found by digging, "none bearing the leaſt ſimilitude to them have appeared in any cabinet, except one publiſhed by Snelling, in his View of Coins ſtruck by Engliſh princes in France." Now we have ourſelves, for more than theſe twenty years, been in poſſeſſion of an undoubted penny of that King's (we know

know not where found), which has been seen and examined by moſt of the connoiſſeurs, particularly by the late Mr Snelling, Mr Duane, &c. &c. It is pretty nearly the ſame with that given by the writer, under N° 17. Plate 1.

In the beginning of the ſame preface, the author remarks, that "Snelling, on Scottiſh money, is ſo very defective, and many of his plates are ſo badly executed, that they ſcarcely bear any reſemblance to the pieces *they mean* to repreſent; beſides that they often totally diſagree in the deſcriptive part."——Poor Snelling, when he formed his plates of Scottiſh money, was very ill at eaſe, both in body and mind.—The deſcriptive parts were chiefly drawn up by others. Yet in ſpite of all this, the book, as the author adds, is "become remarkably ſcarce;" and we will venture to ſay, will ever be conſidered as the work of a maſter. But what renders this paſſage the more deſerving of notice, is, that where a cenſure of this kind had been paſſed on the work of another, the cenſurer ſhould have taken particular care to be free from any thing of the ſort himſelf. Yet, whoever will be at the pains to examine the references to ſeveral of the plates, will find room for reprehenſion on this head; which is the more unpardonable, as the author, to his honour be it ſpoken, on other occaſions, is both the writer and engraver of his own work.

Although the plates, in general, exhibit no very great degree of beauty, yet, as they have been executed by our author's own hand, they are, probably, pretty exact delineations of ſuch pieces as came under his notice. We have ſomething, however, to object to his language. "Surmounted of" (p. 11.), inſtead of *by*, is not Engliſh; not to mention other inſtances.—The words "they mean," p. 1. of the preface, are ſtill worſe, as they ſeem to attribute a reaſoning faculty to plates. The ſilver, gold, and copper coins alſo, forming the principal part of the work, appear to us too much in the nature of an index, or what is commonly called a *Bareboncs*, as conſiſting of very little more than legends. Had the author followed the plan obſerved by Snelling, in his *ſilver, gold, and copper coinage of England*, his book would have been ſtill more acceptable. At preſent, nothing is mentioned in it of *rarity*, and ſeveral other points, of the laſt importance to young collectors. When a work, too, might be reduced to nearly half the ſize, the reader may juſtly complain that he is obliged to pay ſo much for white paper.

In other reſpects, to thoſe who wiſh to be acquainted with the Scottiſh coins, this treatiſe may be uſeful, at leaſt to ſuch as are not already poſſeſſed of Snelling. With gentlemen alſo, as a book of reference, to be conſulted occaſionally, it may not inconveniently fill up a niche upon a quarto ſhelf in a library. The plates are numerous, and of courſe afford a great variety; to which we muſt add, that as far as any of the coins have fallen into our hands, and we have ſeen moſt of them, they ſeem to be very accurately delineated.

*** We are happy in this opportunity of being able to announce to the admirers of Simon's works, that a copper halfpenny of Oliver Cromwell, by that artiſt, and the only one we have ever ſeen or heard of, has lately fallen into the hands of a gentleman well known to moſt of the lovers of virtu. M.

Letters and Papers on Agriculture, Planting, &c. Selected from the Correſpondence-book of the Society inſtituted at Bath for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, within the Counties of Somerſet, Wilts, Glocester, and Dorſet, and the City and County of Briſtol. Vol. 3. 8vo. 7 s. Boards. Dilly.

IF agriculture is not, in all caſes, a profitable buſineſs to gentlemen of fortune, it is at leaſt, in every ſituation, a pleaſing amuſement, as it not only induces a moderate bodily exerciſe, highly conducive to health, but alſo tends to excite thoſe ſociable affections which conſtitute one of the higheſt pleaſures of life. Even among thoſe who follow agriculture as a buſineſs, this laſt circumſtance is conſpicuous in an eminent degree, when compared with other occupations of men, in a ſimilar ſtation or rank. Among manufacturers, and artiſans of every kind, a ſpirit of monopoly is univerſally prevalent. They view others of their own profeſſion with a jealous and diſtruſtful eye, and the firſt leſſon taught in their apprenticeſhip, is to take care not to divulge the ſecrets of their trade. If any one in theſe employments is ſo lucky as to make a uſeful diſcovery in the line of his buſineſs, his greateſt ſtudy is to conceal it from others, and ſo to diſguiſe his operations, as to lead them on a wrong

ſcent in their attempts to copy after him.—Not ſo the farmer. If he makes any uſeful diſcovery, he, on all occaſions, ſhows a generous ſatisfaction in communicating every particular concerning it to as many as are diſpoſed to liſten to him. He rejoices in the proſpect of beneſiting others; he anticipates the good effect that may probably reſult from it; and, inſtead of hiding his *candle under a buſhel*, he does every thing in his power to diſſeminate that knowledge as univerſally as poſſible.

The volume now before us, and the two former that have been publiſhed by the ſame ſociety, ſufficiently illuſtrate theſe poſitions; and much good may be expected to reſult from their labours, if they perſevere, and are extremely careful in their ſelection of papers for the public. The objects of agriculture are many, and they may be varied by ſuch a number of circumſtances, as to occaſion a diverſity approaching to infinite. It muſt therefore happen, that certain anomalous caſes will frequently occur, which, by being conſidered as general, will open a wide field for imagination to range in, and lead to concluſions that can by no means be authoriſed by general practice. The buſineſs of an editor of a work of the kind before us ſhould be to communicate to the public, with fidelity, ſuch caſes of this kind as occur, and to mark with a diſtinguiſhing accuracy thoſe circumſtances which give room to fear that they may not be ſo generally uſeful as the ſanguine propoſer may expect. We obſerve ſome attempts of this kind in the preſent volume, though they ſeem not to be directed by a hand ſufficiently experienced to decide with that preciſion which a ſteady knowledge never fails to confer. We hope, in the ſucceeding volumes, this circumſtance will be carefully attended to.

As the letters and papers in this volume are very numerous, and as the ſame ſubject is reſumed in different places, inſtead of a general analyſis of each paper, which would lead to great length, we ſhall endeavour to give the reader ſome notion of the leading facts that are here noticed, under the following heads:

POTATOES.

I. We obſerve, with a ſenſible degree of pleaſure, that the culture of the potato ſeems to engage the attention of ſo great a number of the members of this Society; for we are perſuaded, that when the right management of this very valuable plant ſhall be as generally known as its importance requires it to be, and the uſes to which it may be applied more generally underſtood, it will be found of much more general importance than it ever yet has been thought.

1783. John Billingſley, Eſq; after two ploughings from an oat-ſtubble, harrowing, and dunging at the rate of 30 cart-loads of dung per acre, obtained from 6 acres, 550 ſacks of *beſt* potatoes (240 lb. per ſack), 100 ditto *middling*, and 50 ditto *ſmall*; in all, 700 ſacks: or *per acre* 116⅔ ſacks; or buſhels, at 60 lb. per buſhel, 350.

Culture. April 27. began planting, and finiſhed the 25th May, in beds 8 feet wide, and the alley 2½ feet; placed the ſets at 1 foot diſtance on the fallow, then ſpread the dung on them, after which they were covered 3 or 4 inches with the earth from the alleys. Five ſacks of ſeed planted to the acre.—This ſeems to be but a moderate crop.

The ſame gentleman obtained the Society's premium in the year 1784, for the produce of ſeventy acres of potatoes, of which ſix acres, being a fair part of the above, yielded of beſt potatoes 600 ſacks, 120 middling ditto, and 50 ditto of ſmall; in all 770 ſacks: or per acre 128½ ſacks; or buſhels, at 60 lb. each, 385.

Culture. From an oat ſtubble, twice ploughed, and harrowed. On the 8th May began planting, by marking out the field into ridges 8 feet wide, leaving a ſpace 2 feet wide for an alley between every two ridges. The manure (a compoſt of ſtable dung, virgin earth, and ſcrapings of a turnpike road [Qu. the proportions?]), was then brought on the land, and depoſited in ſmall heaps on the centre of each ridge, in the proportion of about 30 cart loads [Qu. the contents?] to each acre. A trench was then opened with a ſpade, breadth way of the ridge, about four inches deep; in this trench the potato ſets were placed at the diſtance of nine inches from each other; the dung was then ſpread in a trench on the ſets, and a ſpace or plit of 14 inches in breadth dug in upon them. When the plants were about ſix inches high, they were carefully hoed, and ſoon after the 2 feet intervals between the ridges were dug, and the contents thrown around the young plants. This refreſhment, added to the ample manuring, produced ſuch a luxuriance of growth, that no weed could afterwards

ſhew

ſhew its head.—N. B. Seven ſacks to the acre were planted.

Neither is this a large produce, though the culture be tolerably expenſive. In both theſe experiments cuttings only were planted.

The Rev. Mr H. Cloſe, of Trimley, Suffolk, plants about 18 buſhels to the acre, and obtains of produce, on a good mixed loamy ſoil, on an average, about 300 buſhels [the weight of a buſhel not ſpecified] per acre, by the following culture:

"The land being well pulverized by two or three harrowings and ploughings, is then manured with 15 or 20 cart loads of dung [Qu.?] per acre, before it receives its laſt earth. Then it is thrown on to what the Suffolk farmers call the *French* balk, which is narrow and deep ridge work, about 18 inches from the centre of one ridge to the centre of the other. Women and children drop the ſets in the bottom of every furrow, 15 inches apart; men follow, and cover them with large hoes, a foot in width, pulling the mold down ſo as to bury the ſets 5 inches deep. They muſt be two or three times hand hoed, and be kept free from weeds; always obſerving to draw the earth as much as poſſible to the ſtems of the young plants."

The greateſt crop of potatoes, mentioned in this volume, is the following, by Mr Joſeph Hazard; and as his mode of culture appears to us in many reſpects preferable to any of the former, we ſhall be excuſed for copying his directions verbatim:

"Firſt, then, the earth ſhould be dug 12 inches deep, if the ſoil will allow of it; after this a hole ſhould be opened about 6 inches deep, horſe dung, or long litter ſhould be put therein about 3 inches thick; this hole ſhould not be more than 12 inches in diameter; upon this dung, or litter, a potato ſhould be planted whole, upon which a little more dung ſhould be ſhook, and then earth muſt be put thereon. In like manner the whole plot of ground muſt be planted, taking care that each potato be at leaſt 16 inches apart; and when the young ſhoots make their appearance, they ſhould have freſh mold drawn round them with a hoe; and if the tender ſhoots are covered, it will prevent the froſt from injuring them: they ſhould be earthed when the ſhoots make a ſecond appearance, but not be covered, as in all probability the ſeaſon will be then leſs ſevere.

A plentiful ſupply of mold ſhould be given them; and the perſon who performs this buſineſs ſhould never tread upon the plant or hillock that is raiſed round it, as, the lighter the earth is, the more room the potato will have to expand.

I obtained laſt year from a ſingle root, thus planted, very near 40 pounds weight of large potatoes, and from almoſt every other root in the ſame plot of ground from 15 to 20 pounds weight; and I will venture to aſſert, that unleſs the ſoil be ſtony or gravelly, ten pounds, or half a peck, of potatoes may almoſt always be obtained from each root by purſuing the foregoing method. *But note, cuttings or ſmall ſets will not do for this purpoſe.*"

We deſire the reader to take particular notice of this laſt note, which we have therefore put in Italics, as we can aſſure him from our own experience, that he will find it of much more importance than he is probably aware of. Mr Hazard has unfortunately omitted to ſpecify the weight of his plants, or the quantity of ſeed required to an acre.

An acre will contain 24,502.5 plants at 16 inches apart. Theſe, at 10 pounds each plant, would yield 245,025 pounds, which, at 60 lb. to the buſhel, is above 4083 buſhels. A moſt amazing produce! above thirteen times the quantity produced by any of the former modes of culture. Is this poſſible? Let thoſe who doubt the fact, fairly try the experiment as directed *.

Sir

* One who has long practiſed the following method of rearing potatoes recommends it as equally good, leſs expenſive, and more adapted to the operations of a farmer, than the foregoing: Plough and harrow the ground two or three times, till it be ſufficiently pulverized, &c.; at the proper ſeaſon for planting plough it once more, and into every third furrow if ploughed narrow, or every ſecond if ploughed wide, ſhake with a dung fork a little long dung or litter till it be about three inches thick, upon that litter drop the ſeeds (which ſhould always be large potatoes uncut) at the diſtance of 12 or 15 inches from each other, the whole to be covered by the plough in its ordinary courſe, and ſo on till the whole field be planted. Leave it in that ſtate till the potatoes begin to appear, then harrow it very much with weighty harrows that ſtrike deep; be not afraid of hurting the plants; if clods appear, let it be alternately rolled and harrowed till the whole is reduced to a fine tilth. After this operation the earth is left open and mellow to a great depth. In

Sir Thomas Bever obtained of the white champion potatoes at the rate of 346 buſhels per acre; of another kind, procured from a friend at Mancheſter, at the rate of 648 buſhels per acre; and from another ſort obtained from Mr Rigby, from Liverpool, which had been only two or three years before raiſed from ſeed, he obtained at the rate of 1080 buſhels per acre. Sir Thomas ſpecifies no particulars of the culture—we conclude that ſome circumſtances have eſcaped his notice, that tended to occaſion the very great diverſity in the produce, different from that of the kind planted. We wiſh to ſee ſome accurate experiments on this ſubject, which does not ſeem as yet to be ſufficiently underſtood.

With regard to the expenditure of potatoes, in the neighbourhood of towns, they can always be ſold as food for man; but in country places, at a diſtance from market, they can only be reared in large quantities as food for beaſts. In the firſt caſe they ſometimes ſell, we are told, as high as 14s. per ſack of three buſhels. As food for beaſts, the Rev. Mr Cloſe thinks they cannot be valued at more than 3s. per ſack. They are, ſays he, excellent food for hogs; roaſting pork is never ſo moiſt and delicate as when fed with potatoes. Cows are particularly fond of them: half a buſhel at night, and the ſame proportion in the morning, with a ſmall quantity of hay, is ſufficient to keep three cows in full milk; they will yield as much and as ſweet butter as the beſt graſs. In fattening cattle, I allow them all they will eat; a beaſt of 35 ſtone (14 pounds to the ſtone) will require a buſhel per day, but will fatten one third ſooner than on turnips. The potatoes ſhould be clean waſhed, and not given until they are dry. They do not require boiling for any other purpoſe but fattening hogs for bacon, or poultry; the latter eat them greedily. Mr Cloſe alſo obſerves, that potatoes alone do not ſo properly feed hogs, as when mixed with about one third the quantity of pea or barley meal. In all theſe particulars, Sir Thomas Bever and the other correſpondents of the Society, in this volume, in general concur.

We were ſurpriſed to find ſo little mention in this work of the diſeaſe commonly called the *Curl* in potatoes. It is only once incidentally mentioned by Mr Joſeph Webb, who contents himſelf with deſcribing a very ſimple mode of proofing his ſeed-potatoes, to know whether they will have that diſeaſe, or not. He juſtly obſerves, that if the diſeaſe depended on the ſoil, it would be equal in the ſame field in different parts of it; but it is well known, that if ſeed has been got from different places, one part of the field ſhall be much infeſted with this diſorder, while another part ſhall be entirely ſound. Of this fact the writer of the preſent article has the cleareſt proof at preſent under his eye, the whole of a field very near him being entirely ſound, except two patches in different parts of the field (where the ſeed was of another ſort), in which every third potatoe is curled. It alſo happens, that in ſome extenſive diſtricts the diſeaſe has not yet obtained a footing and is entirely unknown. From conſiderations of this nature, Mr Webb is convinced, that the diſeaſe in all caſes originates from faulty ſeeds, and therefore concludes that the ſafeſt method of avoiding the evil, is to try each parcel of ſeed as here directed: "Soon after Chriſtmas," ſays he, "I made a hot-bed in the following manner; I laid horſe dung, &c. (as is generally uſed in making hot-beds) about 18 inches thick, over which I ſpread a layer of fine rich mold about 4 or 5 inches thick; upon the top of this I laid, in different diviſions, a certain number of potatoes of various ſorts, and covered theſe lightly over with more mold. They ſoon came up: I then obſerved which was freeſt from the blight or curl, for if there were not more than one of 40 or 50 defective, I concluded I might ſet them with ſafety, &c." This method may be practiſed at a very ſmall expence. We ſhall only further obſerve on this head, that

a few days, as ſoon as the potatoes can be diſtinctly ſeen, go over the whole with a hand-hoe, ſo as to cut up the whole of the weeds that appear. In a fortnight after hoe it again if any weeds appear, and looſen the earth very thoroughly about the plants. When the potatoes are about 6 or 8 inches high, which will be in a very ſhort time after the laſt hoeing, run a light plough, drawn by one horſe, between the rows of potatoes, throwing the earth to the plants on each ſide as high as it can be made to lie. The plants ſoon cover the whole intervals, ſo that nothing more is wanted till the crop is taken up. Both hoeings, if the ground is in tolerable order and ſeaſon favourable, may be performed for five ſhillings an acre, and the ground is thus left as clear and looſe as can poſſibly be deſired.

that we have been aſſured, by perſons well ſkilled in this article, that potatoes produced from a curled plant never fail to be of the ſame ſort; that theſe potatoes are in general of a ſmall ſize, and therefore many of them may be ſeparated from the ſtock by paſſing them through a very wide ſcreen, rejecting for ſeed all the ſmall; that this kind of potato has beſides a ſickly colour, and warty ſkin, ſo that a quick eye will readily perceive them among others, ſo as to admit of being ſeparated from them. Too much caution cannot be taken to guard againſt a diſeaſe which ſometimes diminiſhes the crop to leſs than one tenth of what it otherwiſe might have been.

CARROTS.

The culture of this valuable root does not ſeem to gain much ground, and we here meet with little new on the ſubject. Mr John Kirby of Ipſwich obtains uſually from 200 to 500 buſhels per acre, which he ſells at 6d. per buſhel. This ſeems a very low price. The Rev. Mr Onley thinks an acre of carrots will afford double the quantum of food for horſes that an acre of oats can be made to produce. We are ſorry to find that ſo few of the Bath correſpondents have turned their attention to this article, the culture of which ſeems not to be as yet fully underſtood: an indication that agriculture is carried to perfection but in very few places; for as ſoon as the neat garden-like culture comes to be univerſally practiſed in the fields, carrots muſt become a very general crop; but never till then, for obvious reaſons. M.

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between his Britannic Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſigned at Verſailles, the 26th of September 1786.

As publiſhed by Authority.

HIS Britannic Majeſty, and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, being equally animated with the deſire not only of conſolidating the good harmony which actually ſubſiſts between them, but alſo of extending the happy effects thereof to their reſpective ſubjects, have thought that the moſt efficacious means for attaining thoſe objects, conformably to the 18th article of the treaty of peace ſigned the 6th of September 1783, would be to adopt a ſyſtem of commerce on the baſis of reciprocity and mutual convenience, which, by diſcontinuing the prohibitions and prohibitory duties which have exiſted for almoſt a century between the two nations, might procure the moſt ſolid advantages, on both ſides, to the national productions and induſtry, and put an end to contraband trade, no leſs injurious to the public revenue, than to that lawful commerce which is alone intitled to protection: For this end, their ſaid Majeſties have named for their Commiſſaries and Plenipotentiaries, to wit, the King of Great Britain, William Eden, Eſq; Privy-Counſellor in Great Britain and Ireland, member of the Britiſh parliament, and his envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and the Moſt Chriſtian King, the Sieur Joſeph Mathias Gerard de Rayneval, Knight, Counſellor of State, Knight of the Royal Order of Charles III.; who, after having exchanged their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ART. I. It is agreed and concluded between the Moſt Serene and Moſt Potent King of Great Britain, and the Moſt Serene and Moſt Potent the Moſt Chriſtian King, that there ſhall be a reciprocal and entirely perfect liberty of navigation and commerce between the ſubjects of each party, in all and every the kingdoms, ſtates, provinces, and territories, ſubject to their Majeſties in Europe, for all and ſingular kinds of goods in thoſe places, upon the conditions, and in ſuch manner and form as is ſettled and adjuſted in the following articles.

II. For the future ſecurity of commerce and friendſhip between the ſubjects of their ſaid Majeſties, and to the end that this good correſpondence may be preſerved from all interruption and diſturbance, it is concluded and agreed, that if, at any time, there ſhould ariſe any miſunderſtanding, breach of friendſhip, or rupture between the Crowns of their Majeſties, which God forbid! (which rupture ſhall not be deemed to exiſt until the recalling or ſending home of the reſpective ambaſſadors and miniſters) the ſubjects of each of the two parties reſiding in the dominions of the other, ſhall have the privilege of remaining and continuing their trade therein, without any manner of diſturbance, ſo long as they behave peaceably, and commit no offence againſt the laws and ordinances; and in caſe their conduct ſhould render them ſuſpected, and the reſpective governments ſhould be obliged to order them to remove,

move, the term of twelve months ſhall be allowed them for that purpoſe, in order that they may remove, with their effects and property, whether entruſted to individuals, or to the ſtate. At the ſame time it is to be underſtood, that this favour is not to be extended to thoſe who ſhall act contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws.

III. It is likewiſe agreed and concluded, that the ſubjects and inhabitants of the kingdoms, provinces, and dominions of their Majeſties, ſhall exerciſe no acts of hoſtility, or violence againſt each other, either by ſea or by land, or in rivers, ſtreams, ports or havens, under any colour or pretence whatſoever; ſo that the ſubjects of either party ſhall receive no patent, commiſſion, or inſtruction for arming and acting at ſea as privateers, nor letters of repriſal, as they are called, from any princes or ſtates, enemies to the other party; nor by virtue, or under colour of ſuch patents, commiſſions, or repriſals, ſhall they diſturb, infeſt, or any way prejudice or damage the aforeſaid ſubjects and inhabitants of the King of Great Britain, or of the Moſt Chriſtian King; neither ſhall they arm ſhips in ſuch manner as is above ſaid, or go out to ſea therewith. To which end, as often as it is required by either party, ſtrict and expreſs prohibitions ſhall be renewed and publiſhed in all the territories, countries, and dominions of each party whereſoever; that no one ſhall in any wiſe uſe ſuch commiſſions or letters of repriſal, under the ſevereſt puniſhment that can be inflicted on the tranſgreſſors, beſides being liable to make full reſtitution and ſatisfaction to thoſe to whom they have done any damage; neither ſhall any letters of repriſal be hereafter granted by either of the high contracting parties, to the prejudice or detriment of the ſubjects of the other, except only in ſuch caſe wherein juſtice is denied or delayed; which denial or delay of juſtice ſhall not be regarded as verified, unleſs the petition of the perſon who deſires the ſaid letters of repriſal, be communicated to the miniſter reſiding there on the part of the Prince againſt whoſe ſubjects they are to be granted, that within the ſpace of four months, or ſooner, if it be poſſible, he may manifeſt the contrary, or procure the ſatisfaction which may be juſtly due.

IV. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the reſpective dominions of the two Sovereigns ſhall have liberty, freely and ſecurely, without licence or paſſport, general or ſpecial, by land or by ſea, or any other way, to enter into the kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, iſlands, cities, villages, towns, walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, ports, or territories whatſoever, of either Sovereign, ſituated in Europe, and to return from thence, to remain there, or to paſs through the ſame, and therein to buy and purchaſe, as they pleaſe, all things neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence and uſe, and they ſhall mutually be treated with all kindneſs and favour. Provided, however, that in all theſe matters they behave and conduct themſelves conformably to the laws and ſtatutes, and live with each other in a friendly and peaceable manner, and promote reciprocal concord, by maintaining a mutual good underſtanding.

V. The ſubjects of each of their ſaid Majeſties may have leave and licence to come with their ſhips, as alſo with the merchandiſes and goods on board the ſame, the trade and importation whereof are not prohibited by the laws of either kingdom, and to enter into the countries, dominions, cities, ports, places, and rivers of either party ſituated in Europe, to reſort thereto, and to remain and reſide there, without any limitation of time; alſo to hire houſes, or to lodge with other perſons, and to buy all lawful kinds of merchandiſes, where they think fit, either from the firſt maker or the ſeller, or in any other manner, whether in the public market for the ſale of merchandiſes or in fairs, or where-ever ſuch merchandiſes are manufactured or ſold. They may likewiſe depoſit and keep in their magazines and warehouſes the merchandiſes brought from other parts, and afterwards expoſe the ſame to ſale, without being in any wiſe obliged, unleſs willingly and of their own accord, to bring the ſaid merchandiſes to the marts and fairs. Neither are they to be burdened with any impoſitions or duties on account of the ſaid freedom of trade, or for any other cauſe whatſoever, except thoſe which are to be paid for their ſhips and merchandiſes, conformably to the regulations of the preſent treaty, or thoſe to which the ſubjects of the two contracting parties ſhall themſelves be liable. And they ſhall have free leave to remove themſelves, as alſo their wives, children, and ſervants, together with their merchandiſes, property, goods or effects, whether bought or imported, where-ever they

they ſhall think fit, out of either kingdom, by land and by ſea, on the rivers and freſh waters, after diſcharging the uſual duties; any law, privilege, grant, immunities, or cuſtoms, to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding. In matters of religion, the ſubjects of the two crowns ſhall enjoy perfect liberty. They ſhall not be compelled to attend divine ſervice, whether in the churches or elſewhere; but on the contrary, they ſhall be permitted, without any moleſtation, to perform the exerciſes of their religion privately in their own houſes, and in their own way. Liberty ſhall not be refuſed to bury the ſubjects of either kingdom who die in the territories of the other, in convenient places to be appointed for that purpoſe; nor ſhall the funerals or ſepulchres of the deceaſed be in any wiſe diſturbed. The laws and ſtatutes of each kingdom ſhall remain in full force and vigour, and ſhall be duly put in execution, whether they relate to commerce and navigation, or to any other right, thoſe caſes only excepted, concerning which it is otherwiſe determined in the articles of this preſent treaty.

VI. The two high contracting parties have thought proper to ſettle the duties on certain goods and merchandiſes, in order to fix invariably the footing on which the trade therein ſhall be eſtabliſhed between the two nations. In conſequence of which, they have agreed upon the following tariff, viz.

1ſt, The wines of France, imported directly from France into Great Britain, ſhall, in no caſe, pay any higher duties than thoſe which the wines of Portugal now pay.

The wines of France, imported directly from France into Ireland, ſhall pay no higher duties than thoſe which they now pay.

2d, The vinegars of France, inſtead of ſixty ſeven pounds five ſhillings and threepence, and twelve-twentieths of a penny Sterling, per ton, which they now pay, ſhall not for the future pay, in Great Britain, any higher duties than thirty-two pounds eighteen ſhillings and tenpence, and ſixteen-twentieths of a penny Sterling, per ton.

3d, The brandies of France, inſtead of nine-ſhillings and ſixpence, and twelve-twentieths of a penny Sterling, ſhall for the future pay, in Great Britain, only ſeven ſhillings Sterling per gallon, making four quarts, Engliſh meaſure.

4th, Oil of olives, coming directly from France, ſhall, for the future, pay no higher duties than are now paid for the ſame from the moſt favoured nations.

5th, Beer ſhall pay reciprocally a duty of thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

6th, The duties on hardware, cutlery, cabinet ware, and turnery, and alſo all works, both heavy and light, of iron, ſteel, copper, and braſs, ſhall be claſſed; and the higheſt duty ſhall not exceed ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

7th, All ſorts of cottons manufactured in the dominions of the two ſovereigns in Europe, and alſo woollens, whether knit or wove, including hoſiery, ſhall pay, in both countries, an import-duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*; all manufactures of cotton or wool, mixed with ſilk, excepted, which ſhall remain prohibited on both ſides.

8th, Cambrics and lawns ſhall pay, in both countries, an import-duty of five ſhillings, or ſix livres Turnois, per demi piece of ſeven yards and three quarters, Engliſh meaſure; and linens, made of flax or hemp, manufactured in the dominions of the two Sovereigns in Europe, ſhall pay no higher duties, either in Great Britain or France, than linens manufactured in Holland or Flanders, imported into Great Britain, now pay.

And linens made of flax or hemp, manufactured in Ireland or France, ſhall reciprocally pay no higher duties, than linens manufactured in Holland, imported into Ireland, now pay.

9th, Sadlery ſhall reciprocally pay an import-duty of fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*.

10th, Gauzes of all ſorts ſhall reciprocally pay ten per cent. *ad valorem*.

11th, Millinery made up of muſlin, lawn, cambric, or gauze of every kind, or of any other article admitted under the preſent tariff, ſhall pay reciprocally a duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*: And if any articles ſhall be uſed therein, which are not ſpecified in the tariff, they ſhall not pay any higher duties than thoſe paid for the ſame articles by the moſt favoured nations.

12th, Porcelain, earthen-ware, and pottery, ſhall pay reciprocally twelve per cent. *ad valorem*.

13th, Plate-glaſs, and glaſs-ware in general, ſhall be admitted, on each ſide, paying a duty of twelve per cent. *ad valorem*.

His Britannic Majeſty reſerves the right of countervailing, by additional duties on the

the under-mentioned merchandiſes, the internal duties actually impoſed upon the manufactures, or the import duties which are charged on the raw materials; namely, on all linens or cottons, ſtained or printed, on beer, glaſs ware, plate-glaſs, and iron.

And his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty alſo reſerves the right of doing the ſame, with regard to the following merchandiſes; namely, cottons, iron, and beer.

And for the better ſecuring the due collection of the duties payable *ad valorem*, which are ſpecified in the above tariff, the ſaid contracting parties will concert with each other as well the form of the declarations to be made, as alſo the proper means of preventing fraud with reſpect to the real value of the ſaid goods and merchandiſes.

But if it ſhall hereafter appear that any miſtakes have inadvertently been made in the above tariff, contrary to the principles on which it is founded, the two Sovereigns will concert with good faith upon the means of rectifying them.

VII. The duties above ſpecified are not to be altered but by mutual conſent; and the merchandiſes not above ſpecified ſhall pay, in the dominions of the two ſovereigns, the import and export duties payable in each of the ſaid dominions by the moſt favoured European nations at the time the preſent treaty bears date; and the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the ſaid dominions ſhall alſo reſpectively enjoy therein all the privileges and advantages which are granted to thoſe of the moſt favoured European nations.

And it being the intention of the two high contracting parties, that the reſpective ſubjects ſhould be, in the dominions of each other, upon a footing as advantageous as thoſe of other European nations, they agree that, in caſe they ſhall hereafter grant any additional advantages in navigation or trade to any other European nation, they will reciprocally allow their ſaid ſubjects to participate therein; without prejudice, however, to the advantages which they reſerve, viz. France in favour of Spain, in conſequence of the 24th article of the family compact, ſigned the 10th of May 1761; and England, according to what ſhe has practiſed in conformity to, and in conſequence of the convention of 1703 between England and Portugal.

And to the end that every perſon may know, with certainty, the ſtate of the aforeſaid impoſts, cuſtoms, import and export duties, whatever they may be, it is agreed, that tariffs, indicating the impoſts, cuſtoms, and eſtabliſhed duties, ſhall be affixed in public places, as well in Rouen and the other trading cities of France, as in London and the other trading cities under the dominion of the King of Great Britain, that recourſe may be had to them whenever any difference ſhall ariſe concerning ſuch impoſts, cuſtoms, and duties, which ſhall not be levied, otherwiſe than in conformity to what is clearly expreſſed in the ſaid tariffs, and according to their natural conſtruction. And if any officer, or other perſon in his name, ſhall, under any pretence, publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, demand or take of a merchant, or of any other perſon, any ſum of money, or any thing elſe, on account of duties, impoſt, ſearch, or compenſation, although it be under the name of a free gift, or under any other pretence, more or otherwiſe than what is above preſcribed; in ſuch caſe the ſaid officer, or his deputy, if he be accuſed and convicted of the ſame before a competent judge, in the place where the crime was committed, ſhall give full ſatisfaction to the injured party, and ſhall likewiſe ſuffer the penalty preſcribed by the laws.

VIII. No merchandiſe exported from the countries reſpectively under the dominion of their Majeſties, ſhall hereafter be ſubject to be inſpected or confiſcated, under any pretence of fraud or defect in making or working them, or of any other imperfection whatſoever; but abſolute freedom ſhall be allowed to the buyer and ſeller to bargain and fix the price for the ſame, as they ſhall ſee good; any law, ſtatute, edict, proclamation, privilege, grant, or cuſtom to the contrary notwithſtanding.

IX. Whereas ſeveral kinds of merchandiſes, which are uſually contained in caſks, cheſts, or other caſes, and or which the duties are paid by weight, will be exported from and imported into France by Britiſh ſubjects; it is agreed, that, in ſuch caſe, the aforeſaid duties ſhall be demanded only according to the real weight of the merchandiſes; and the weight of the caſks, cheſts, and other caſes whatever, ſhall be deducted, in the ſame manner as has been, and is now practiſed in England.

X. It is farther agreed, that if any miſtake or error ſhall be committed

by any master of a ship, his interpreter or factor, or by others employed by him, in making the entry or declaration of her cargo, neither the ship nor the cargo, for such defect, shall be subject to confiscation: but it shall be lawful for the proprietors to take back again such goods as were omitted in the entry or declaration of the master of the ship, paying only the accustomed duties according to the paneart; provided always, that there be no manifest appearance of fraud. Neither shall the merchants, or the masters of ships, or the merchandise, be subject to any penalties by reason of such omission, in case the goods omitted in the declaration shall not have been landed before the declaration has been made.

XI. In case either of the two high contracting parties shall think proper to establish prohibitions, or to augment the import-duties upon any goods or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the other, which are not specified in the tariff, such prohibitions or augmentations shall be general, and shall comprehend the like goods and merchandises of the other most favoured European nations, as well as those of either state: and in case either of the two contracting parties shall revoke the prohibitions, or diminish the duties in favour of any other European nation, upon any goods or merchandise of its growth or manufacture, whether on importation or exportation, such revocations or diminutions shall be extended to the subjects of the other party, on condition, that the latter shall grant to the subjects of the former the importation and exportation of the like goods and merchandises under the same duties; the cases reserved in the 7th article of the present treaty always excepted.

XII. And forasmuch as a certain usage, not authorised by any law, has formerly obtained in divers parts of Great Britain and France, by which French subjects have paid in England a kind of capitation tax, called in the language of that country head-money; and English subjects a like duty in France, called, *Argent du Chef*; it is agreed, that the said impost shall not be demanded for the future on either side, neither under the ancient name nor under any other name whatsoever.

XIII. If either of the high contracting parties has granted, or shall grant any bounties for encouraging the exportation of any articles, being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of his dominions, the other party shall be allowed to add to the duties already imposed, by virtue of the present treaty, on the said goods and merchandises imported into his dominions, such an import-duty as shall be equivalent to the said bounty. But this stipulation is not to extend to the cases of restitutions of duties and imposts, (called drawbacks) which are allowed upon exportation.

XIV. The advantages granted by the present treaty to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty shall take effect, as far as relates to the kingdom of Great Britain, as soon as laws shall be passed there, for securing to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty the reciprocal enjoyment of the advantages which are granted to them by the present treaty.

And the advantages granted by all these articles, except the tariff, shall take effect, with regard to the kingdom of Ireland, as soon as laws shall be passed there, for securing to the subjects of his Most Christian Majesty, the reciprocal enjoyment of the advantages which are granted to them by this treaty; and in like manner, the advantages granted by the tariff shall take effect, in what relates to the said kingdom, as soon as laws shall be passed there for giving effect to the said tariff.

XV. It is agreed, that ships belonging to his Britannic Majesty's subjects, arriving in the dominions of his Most Christian Majesty from the ports of Great Britain or Ireland, or from any other foreign port, shall not pay freight-duty, or any other like duty. In the same manner, French ships shall be exempted in the dominions of his Britannic Majesty, from the duty of 5 s. and from every other similar duty or charge.

XVI. It shall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not being subjects of either crown, who have commissions from any other prince or state in enmity with either nation, to arm their ships in the ports of either of the said two kingdoms, to sell what they have taken, or in any other manner whatever to exchange the same; neither shall they be allowed even to purchase victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the nearest port of that prince from whom they have obtained commissions.

XVII. When any dispute shall arise between any commander of a ship and his seamen, in the ports of either kingdom, [illegible] duty

dom, concerning wages due to the ſaid ſeamen, or other civil cauſes whatever, the magiſtrate of the place ſhall require no more from the perſon accuſed, than that he give to the accuſer a declaration in writing, witneſſed by the magiſtrate, whereby he ſhall be bound to anſwer that matter before a competent judge in his own country; which being done, it ſhall not be lawful, either for the ſeamen to deſert their ſhip, or to hinder the commander from proſecuting his voyage. It ſhall, moreover, be lawful for the merchants, in the places of their abode, or elſewhere, to keep books of their accounts and affairs, as they ſhall think fit, and to have an intercourſe of letters, in ſuch language or idiom as they ſhall chuſe, without any moleſtation or ſearch whatſoever. But if it ſhould happen to be neceſſary for them to produce their books of accounts for deciding any diſpute or controverſy, in ſuch caſe they ſhall be obliged to bring into court the entire books or writings, but ſo as the judge may not have liberty to take cogniſance of any other articles in the ſaid books, than ſuch as ſhall relate to the affair in queſtion, or ſuch as ſhall be neceſſary to give credit to the ſaid books; neither ſhall it be lawful, under any pretence, to take the ſaid books or writings forcibly out of the hands of the owners, or to retain them, the caſe of bankruptcy only excepted. Nor ſhall the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain be obliged to write their accounts, letters, or other inſtruments relating to trade, on ſtamped paper, except their day-book, which, that it may be produced as evidence in any law-ſuit, ought, according to the laws which all perſons trading in France are to obſerve, to be indorſed and atteſted gratis by the judge, under his own hand.

XVIII. It is further agreed and concluded, that all merchants, commanders of ſhips, and others, the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, in all the dominions of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in Europe, ſhall have full liberty to manage their own affairs themſelves, or to commit them to the management of whomſoever they pleaſe; nor ſhall they be obliged to employ any interpreter or broker, nor to pay them any ſalary, unleſs they ſhall chuſe to employ them. Moreover, maſters of ſhips ſhall not be obliged, in loading or unloading their ſhips, to make uſe of thoſe perſons who may be appointed by public authority for that purpoſe, either at Bourdeaux or elſewhere; but it ſhall be entirely free for them to load or unload their ſhips by themſelves, or to make uſe of ſuch perſons in loading or unloading the ſame, as they ſhall think fit, without the payment of any reward to any other perſon whomſoever; neither ſhall they be forced to unload into other ſhips, or to receive into their own, any merchandiſe whatever, or to wait for their lading any longer than they pleaſe. And all the ſubjects of the Moſt Chriſtian King ſhall reciprocally have and enjoy the ſame privileges and liberties, in all the dominions of his Britannic Majeſty in Europe.

XIX. The ſhips of either party being laden, ſailing along the coaſts of the other, and being forced by ſtorm into the havens or ports, or making land there in any other manner whatever, ſhall not be obliged to unlade their goods, or any part thereof, or to pay any duty, unleſs they, of their own accord, unlade their goods there, and ſell ſome part thereof. But it ſhall be lawful, permiſſion having been firſt obtained from thoſe who have the direction of maritime affairs, to unlade and ſell a ſmall part of their cargo, merely for the end of purchaſing neceſſaries, either for victualling or refitting the ſhip; and in that caſe the whole lading ſhall not be ſubject to pay the duties, but that ſmall part only which ſhall have been taken out and ſold.

XX. It ſhall be lawful for all the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, and of the Moſt Chriſtian King, to ſail with their ſhips, with perfect ſecurity and liberty, no diſtinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandiſes laden therein, from any port whatever, to the countries which are now or ſhall be hereafter at war with the King of Great Britain, or the Moſt Chriſtian King. It ſhall likewiſe be lawful for the aforeſaid ſubjects to ſail and traffic with their ſhips and merchandiſes, with the ſame liberty and ſecurity, from the countries, ports, and places of thoſe who are enemies of both, or of either party, without any oppoſition or diſturbance whatſoever, and to paſs directly not only from the places of the enemy aforementioned to neutral places, but alſo from one place belonging to an enemy, to another place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the juriſdiction of the ſame or of ſeveral princes. And as it has been ſtipulated concerning ſhips and goods, that every thing ſhall be deemed to

be free, which ſhall be found on board the ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of the reſpective kingdoms, although the whole lading, or part thereof, ſhould belong to the enemies of their Majeſties, contraband goods being always excepted, on the ſtopping of which, ſuch proceedings ſhall be had as are conformable to the ſpirit of the following articles; it is likewiſe agreed, that the ſame liberty be extended to perſons who are on board a free ſhip, to the end that, although they be enemies to both or to either party, they may not be taken out of ſuch free ſhip, unleſs they are ſoldiers, actually in the ſervice of the enemies, and on their voyage for the purpoſe of being employed in a military capacity, in their fleets or armies.

XXI. This liberty of navigation and commerce ſhall extend to all kinds of merchandiſes, excepting thoſe only which are ſpecified in the following article, and which are deſcribed under the name of contraband.

XXII. Under this name of contraband, or prohibited goods, ſhall be comprehended arms, cannon, harquebuſſes, mortars, petards, bombs, grenades, ſanciſſes, carcaſſes, carriages for cannon, muſket-reſts, bandoleers, gunpowder, match, ſaltpetre, ball, pikes, ſwords, head-pieces, helmets, cuiraſſes, halberts, javelins, holſters, belts, horſes, and harneſs, and all other like kinds of arms and warlike implements fit for the uſe of troops.

XXIII. Theſe merchandiſes which follow ſhall not be reckoned among contraband goods, that is to ſay, all ſorts of cloth, and all other manufactures of wool, flax, ſilk, cotton, or any other materials, all kinds of wearing apparel, together with the articles of which they are uſually made, gold, ſilver, coined or uncoined, tin, iron, lead, copper, braſs, coals, as alſo wheat and barley, and any other kind of corn and pulſe, tobacco, and all kinds of ſpices, ſalted and ſmoaked fleſh, ſalted fiſh, cheeſe, and butter, beer, oil, wines, ſugar, all ſorts of ſalt, and of proviſions which ſerve for ſuſtenance and food to mankind; alſo all kinds of cotton, cordage, cables, ſails, ſail-cloth, hemp, tallow, pitch, tar, and roſin, anchors, and any parts of anchors, ſhip-maſts, planks, timber of all kinds of trees, and all other things proper either for building or repairing ſhips. Nor ſhall any other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any inſtrument or furniture for warlike uſe, by land or by ſea, be reputed contraband, much leſs ſuch as have been already wrought and made up for any other purpoſe: all which things ſhall be deemed goods not contraband, as likewiſe all others which are not comprehended and particularly deſcribed in the preceding article; ſo that they may be freely carried by the ſubjects of both kingdoms, even to places belonging to an enemy, excepting only ſuch places as are beſieged, blocked up, or inveſted.

XXIV. To the end that all manner of diſſenſions and quarrels may be avoided and prevented on both ſides, it is agreed, that, in caſe either of their Majeſties ſhould be engaged in war, the ſhips and veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the other ſhall be furniſhed with ſea-letters or paſſports, expreſſing the name, property, and bulk of the ſhip, as alſo the name and place of abode of the maſter or commander of the ſaid ſhip, that it may appear thereby that the ſhip really and truly belongs to the ſubjects of one of the Princes; which paſſports ſhall be made out and granted according to the form annexed to the preſent treaty; they ſhall likewiſe be renewed every year, if the ſhip happens to return home within the ſpace of a year. It is alſo agreed, that ſuch ſhips, when laden, are to be provided, not only with paſſports as above mentioned, but alſo with certificates containing the ſeveral particulars of the cargo, the place from whence the ſhip ſailed, and whither ſhe is bound, ſo that it may be known whether ſhe carries any of the prohibited or contraband goods, ſpecified in the 22d article of this treaty; which certificates ſhall be prepared by the officers of the place from whence the ſhip ſet ſail, in the accuſtomed form. And if any one ſhall think fit to expreſs in the ſaid certificates the perſon to whom the goods belong, he may freely do ſo.

XXV. The ſhips belonging to the ſubjects and inhabitants of the reſpective kingdoms, coming to any of the coaſts of either of them, but without being willing to enter into port, or, being entered, yet not willing to land their cargoes or break bulk, ſhall not be obliged to give an account of their lading, unleſs they are ſuſpected, upon ſure evidence, of carrying prohibited goods, called contraband, to the enemies of either of the two high contracting parties.

XXVI. In caſe the ſhips belonging to the ſaid ſubjects and inhabitants of the reſpective dominions of their Moſt S[illegible]ne Majeſties, either on the coaſt, or [illegible]

high ſeas, ſhall meet with any man of war belonging to their Moſt Serene Majeſties, or with privateers, the ſaid men of war and privateers, for preventing any inconveniencies, are to remain out of cannon-ſhot, and to ſend their boats to the merchant-ſhip which may be met with, and ſhall enter her to the number of two or three men only, to whom the maſter or commander of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall ſhow his paſſport, containing the proof of the property of the ſhip, made out according to the form annexed to this preſent treaty; and the ſhip which ſhall have exhibited the ſame ſhall have liberty to continue her voyage, and it ſhall be wholly unlawful any way to moleſt or ſearch her, or to chaſe or compel her to alter her courſe.

XXVII. The merchant ſhips belonging to the ſubjects of either of the two high contracting parties, which intend to go to a port at enmity with the other ſovereign, concerning whoſe voyage and the ſort of goods on board there may be juſt cauſe of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well on the high ſeas as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſports, but alſo her certificates, expreſſing that the goods are not of the kind which are contraband, as ſpecified in the 22d article of this treaty,

XXVIII. If, on exhibiting the above-mentioned certificates, containing a liſt of the cargo, the other party ſhould diſcover any goods of that kind which are declared contraband, or prohibited, by the 22d article of this treaty, and which are deſigned for a port ſubject to his enemies, it ſhall be unlawful to break up or open the hatches, cheſts, caſks, bales, or other veſſels found on board ſuch ſhip, or to remove even the ſmalleſt parcel of the goods, whether the ſaid ſhip belong to the ſubjects of the King of Great Britain, or of the Moſt Chriſtian King, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore, in the preſence of the officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an inventory made by them of the ſaid goods: Nor ſhall it be lawful to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, unleſs after due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the Judges of the Admiralty reſpectively ſhall, ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the ſhip itſelf, as the other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be accounted free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being mixed with prohibited goods, much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prize; and if when only part of the cargo ſhall conſiſt of contraband goods, the maſter of the ſhip ſhall agree, conſent, and offer to deliver them to the captor who has diſcovered them, in ſuch caſe, the captor having received thoſe goods as lawful prize, ſhall forthwith releaſe the ſhip, and not hinder her, by any means, from proſecuting her voyage to the place of her deſtination.

XXIX. On the contrary, it is agreed, that whatever ſhall be found to be laden by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party, on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, although it be not contraband goods, ſhall be confiſcated in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy himſelf; except thoſe goods and merchandiſes which were put on board ſuch ſhip before the declaration of war, or the general order for reprifals, or even after ſuch declaration, if it were done within the times following; that is to ſay, if they were put on board ſuch ſhip in any port or place, within the ſpace of two months after ſuch declaration or order for reprifals, between Archangel, St Peterſburgh, and the Scilly Iſlands, and between the ſaid Iſlands and the city of Gibraltar; of ten weeks in the Mediterranean ſea; and of eight months in any other country or place in the world; ſo that the goods of the ſubjects of either Prince, whether they be contraband, or otherwiſe, which, as aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, within the time and limits above mentioned, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay, to the proprietors demanding the ſame; provided nevertheleſs that, if the ſaid merchandiſes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to the ports belonging to the enemy.

XXX. And that more abundant care may be taken for the ſecurity of the reſpective ſubjects of their Moſt Serene Majeſties, to prevent their ſuffering any injury by the men of war or privateers of either party, all the commanders of the ſhips of the King of Great Britain, and of the Moſt Chriſtian King, and all their ſubjects, ſhall be forbid doing any damage to thoſe of the other party, or committing any outrage againſt them; and if they act to the contrary, they ſhall be

punished, and shall moreover be bound, in their persons and estates, to make satisfaction and reparation for all damages, and the interest thereof, of what nature soever.

XXXI. For this cause, all commanders of privateers, before they receive their patents or special commissions, shall hereafter be obliged to give, before a competent Judge, sufficient security, by good bail, who are responsible men, and have no interest in the said ship, each of whom shall be bound in the whole for the sum of thirty-six thousand livres tournois, or fifteen hundred pounds Sterling; or if such ship be provided with above one hundred and fifty seamen or soldiers, for the sum of seventy-two thousand livres tournois, or three thousand pounds Sterling, that they will make entire satisfaction for all damages and injuries whatsoever, which they, or their officers, or others in their service, may commit during their cruize, contrary to the tenor of this present treaty, or the edicts made in consequence thereof by their Most Serene Majesties, under penalty likewise of having their patents and special commissions revoked and annulled

XXXII. Their said Majesties being willing mutually to treat in their dominions the subjects of each other as favourably as if they were their own subjects, will give such orders as shall be necessary and effectual, that the judgements and decrees concerning prizes in the Court of Admiralty be given conformably to the rules of justice and equity, and to the stipulations of this treaty, by judges who are above all suspicion, and who have no manner of interest in the cause in dispute.

XXXIII. And when the quality of the ship, goods, and master, shall sufficiently appear from such passports and certificates, it shall not be lawful for the commanders of men of war to exact any further proof under any pretext whatsoever. But if any merchant-ship shall not be provided with such passports or certificates, then it may be examined by a proper judge, but in such manner as, if it shall be found, from other proofs and documents, that it truly belongs to the subjects of one of the sovereigns, and does not contain any contraband goods, designed to be carried to the enemy of the other, it shall not be liable to confiscation, but shall be released, together with its cargo, in order to proceed on its voyage.

If the master of the ship named in the passports should happen to die, or be removed by any other cause, and another put in his place, the ships and goods laden thereon shall nevertheless be equally secure, and the passports shall remain in full force.

XXXIV. It is further provided and agreed, that the ships of either of the two nations, retaken by the privateers of the other, shall be restored to the former owner, if they have not been in the power of the enemy for the space of four and twenty hours, subject to the payment, by the said owner, of one third of the value of the ship retaken, and of its cargo, guns, and apparel; which third part shall be amicably adjusted by the parties concerned; but if not, and in case they should disagree, they shall make application to the officers of the Admiralty of the place where the privateer which retook the captured vessel shall have carried her.

If the ship retaken has been in the power of the enemy above four-and-twenty hours, she shall wholly belong to the privateer which retook her.

In case of a ship being retaken by any man of war belonging to his Britannic Majesty, or to his Most Christian Majesty, it shall be restored to the former owner, on payment of the 30th part of the value of such ship, and of its cargo, guns, and apparel, if it was retaken within the 24 hours, and the 10th part, if it was retaken after the 24 hours; which sums shall be distributed, as a reward, amongst the crews of the ships which shall have retaken such prize. The valuation of the 30th and 10th parts above mentioned shall be settled conformably to the regulations in the beginning of this article.

XXXV. Whensoever the ambassadors of either of their said Majesties, or other their ministers, having a public character, and residing at the court of the other prince, shall complain of the injustice of the sentences which have been given, their Majesties shall respectively cause the same to be revised and re-examined in their councils, unless their councils should already have decided thereupon, that it may appear, with certainty, whether the directions and provisions prescribed in this treaty have been followed and observed. Their Majesties shall likewise take care that this matter be effectually provided for, and that justice be done to every complainant within the space of three months. However, before or after judgement given, and pending the revision thereof, it shall not be lawful to sell

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the goods in diſpute, or to unlade them, unleſs with the conſent of the perſons concerned, for preventing any kind of loſs; and laws ſhall be enacted on both ſides for the execution of the preſent article.

XXXVI. If any difference ſhall ariſe reſpecting the legality of prizes, ſo that a judicial deciſion ſhould become neceſſary, the judge ſhall direct the effects to be unladen, an inventory and appraiſement to be made thereof, and ſecurity to be required reſpectively from the captor for paying the coſts, in caſe the ſhip ſhould not be declared lawful prize; and from the claimant for paying the value of the prize, in caſe it ſhould be declared lawful; which ſecurities being given by both parties, the prize ſhall be delivered up to the claimant. But if the claimant ſhould refuſe to give ſufficient ſecurity, the judge ſhall direct the prize to be delivered to the captor, after having received from him good and ſufficient ſecurity for paying the full value of the ſaid prize, in caſe it ſhould be adjudged illegal. Nor ſhall the execution of the ſentence of the judge be ſuſpended by reaſon of any appeal, when the party againſt whom ſuch appeal ſhall be brought, whether claimant or captor, ſhall have given ſufficient ſecurity for reſtoring the ſhip or effects, or the value of ſuch ſhip or effects, to the appellant, in caſe judgement ſhould be given in his favour.

XXXVII. In caſe any ſhips of war or merchantmen, forced by ſtorms or other accidents, be driven on rocks or ſhelves, on the coaſts of either of the high contracting parties, and ſhould there be daſhed to pieces and ſhipwrecked, all ſuch parts of the ſaid ſhips, or of the furniture or apparel thereof, as alſo of the goods and merchandiſes as ſhall be ſaved, or the produce thereof, ſhall be faithfully reſtored, upon the ſame being claimed by the proprietors, or their factors, duly authoriſed, paying only the expences incurred in the preſervation thereof, according to the rate of ſalvage ſettled on both ſides; ſaving at the ſame time the rights and cuſtoms of each nation, the abolition or modification of which ſhall however be treated upon, in the caſes where they ſhall be contrary to the ſtipulations of the preſent article; and their Majeſties will mutually interpoſe their authority, that ſuch of their ſubjects as ſhall be ſo inhuman as to take advantage of any ſuch misfortune, may be ſeverely puniſhed.

XXXVIII. It ſhall be free for the ſubjects of each party to employ ſuch advocates, attornies, notaries, ſolicitors, and factors, as they ſhall think fit; to which end the ſaid advocates and others above mentioned, ſhall be appointed by the ordinary judges, if it be needful, and the judges be thereunto required.

XXXIX. And for the greater ſecurity and liberty of commerce and navigation, it is further agreed, that both the King of Great Britain, and the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſhall not only refuſe to receive any pirates or ſea rovers whatſoever into any of their havens, ports, cities, or towns, or permit any of their ſubjects, citizens, or inhabitants, on either part, to receive or protect them in their ports, to harbour them in their houſes, or to aſſiſt them in any manner whatſoever; but further, they ſhall cauſe all ſuch pirates and ſea rovers, and all perſons who ſhall receive, conceal, or aſſiſt them, to be brought to condign puniſhment, for a terror and example to others. And all their ſhips, with the goods or merchandiſes taken by them, and brought into the ports of either kingdom, ſhall be ſeized as far as they can be diſcovered, and ſhall be reſtored to the owners, or their factors duly authoriſed or deputed by them in writing, proper evidence being firſt given in the court of admiralty, for proving the property, even in caſe ſuch effects ſhould have paſſed into other hands by ſale, if it be proved that the buyers knew, or might have known, that they had been piratically taken. And generally all ſhips and merchandiſes, of what nature ſoever, which may be taken on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either kingdom, and delivered into the cuſtody of the officers of that port, that they may be reſtored entire to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall have been made concerning the property thereof.

XL. It ſhall be lawful, as well for the ſhips of war of their Majeſties, as for privateers belonging to their ſubjects, to carry, whitherſoever they pleaſe, the ſhips and goods taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any fee to the officers of the admiralty, or to any judges whatever; nor ſhall the ſaid prizes, when they arrive at and enter the ports of their ſaid Majeſties, be detained or ſeized; neither ſhall the ſearchers, or other officers of thoſe places, viſit or take cogniſance of the validity of ſuch prizes;

but

but they ſhall be at liberty to hoiſt ſail at any time, to depart, and to carry their prizes to the place mentioned in the commiſſions or patents, which the commanders of ſuch ſhips of war ſhall be obliged to ſhew: On the contrary, no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have made a prize upon the ſubjects of either of their Majeſties; but if forced by ſtreſs of weather, or the danger of the ſea, to enter therein, particular care ſhall be taken to haſten their departure, and to cauſe them to retire from thence as ſoon as poſſible, as far as it is not repugnant to former treaties made in this reſpect with other Sovereigns or States.

XLI. Neither of their ſaid Majeſties ſhall permit the ſhips or goods belonging to the ſubjects of the other to be taken within cannon-ſhot of the coaſt, or in the ports or rivers of their dominions, by ſhips of war, or others having commiſſion from any prince, republic, or city whatſoever: But in caſe it ſhould ſo happen, both parties ſhall employ their united force to obtain reparation of the damage thereby occaſioned.

XLII. But if it ſhall appear that the captor made uſe of any kind of torture upon the maſter of the ſhip, the crew, or others who ſhall be on board any ſhip belonging to the ſubjects of the other party, in ſuch caſe, not only the ſhip itſelf, together with the perſons, merchandiſes, and goods whatſoever, ſhall be forthwith releaſed, without any delay, and ſet entirely free, but alſo ſuch as ſhall be convicted of ſo enormous a crime, together with their accomplices, ſhall ſuffer the moſt ſevere puniſhment ſuitable to their offences: This the King of Great Britain and the Moſt Chriſtian King mutually engage ſhall be obſerved, without any reſpect of perſons whatſoever.

XLIII. Their Majeſties ſhall reſpectively be at liberty, for the advantage of their ſubjects trading to the kingdoms and dominions of either of them, to appoint therein national conſuls, who ſhall enjoy the right, immunity, and liberty belonging to them, by reaſon of their duties and their functions; and places ſhall hereafter be agreed upon where the ſaid conſuls ſhall be eſtabliſhed, as well as the nature and extent of their functions. The convention relative to this point ſhall be concluded immediately after the ſignature of the preſent treaty, of which it ſhall be deemed to conſtitute a part.

XLIV. It is alſo agreed, That in whatever relates to the lading and unlading of ſhips, the ſafety of merchandiſe, goods, and effects, the ſucceſſion to perſonal eſtates, as well as the protection of individuals, and their perſonal liberty, as alſo the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſubjects of the two high contracting parties ſhall enjoy, in their reſpective dominions, the ſame privileges, liberties, and rights, as the moſt favoured nation.

XLV. If hereafter it ſhall happen, through inadvertency or otherwiſe, that any infractions or contraventions of the preſent treaty ſhould be committed on either ſide, the friendſhip and good underſtanding ſhall not immediately thereupon be interrupted; but this treaty ſhall ſubſiſt in all its force, and proper remedies ſhall be procured for removing the inconveniencies, as likewiſe for the reparation of the contraventions: and if the ſubjects of either kingdom ſhall be found guilty thereof, they only ſhall be puniſhed and ſeverely chaſtiſed.

XLVI. His Britannic Majeſty and his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty have reſerved the right of reviſing and re-examining the ſeveral ſtipulations of this treaty, after the term of twelve years, to be computed from the day of paſſing laws for its execution in Great Britain and Ireland reſpectively, to propoſe and make ſuch alterations as the times and circumſtances may have rendered proper or neceſſary for the commercial intereſts of their reſpective ſubjects; and this reviſion is to be completed in the ſpace of twelve months; after which term the preſent treaty ſhall be of no effect, but in that event, the good harmony and friendly correſpondence between the two nations ſhall not ſuffer the leaſt diminution.

XLVII. The preſent treaty ſhall be ratified and confirmed by his Britannic Majeſty and by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in two months, or ſooner, if it can be done, after the exchange of ſignatures between the Plenipotentiaries.

In witneſs whereof, we the underſigned Commiſſaries and Plenipotentiaries of the King of Great Britain and the Moſt Chriſtian King have ſigned the preſent treaty with our hands, and have ſet thereto the ſeals of our arms.

Done at Verſailles, the 26th of September 1786.

WM. EDEN. (L. S.)

GERARD DE RAYNEVAL. (L. S.)

Form of the Paſſports and Sea-letters which are to be granted by the reſpective

tive admiralties of the dominions of the two high contracting parties to the ſhips and veſſels ſailing from thence, purſuant to the 24th article of the preſent treaty.

N. N. To all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents, greeting. Be it known, that we have granted licence and permiſſion to *N.* of the city (or place) of *N.* maſter or commander of the ſhip *N.* belonging to *N.* of the port of *N.* burden tons or thereabouts, now lying in the port or haven of *N.* to ſail to *N.* laden with *N.* the ſaid ſhip having been examined before her departure, in the uſual manner, by the officers of the place appointed for that purpoſe. And the ſaid *N.* or ſuch other perſon as ſhall happen to ſucceed him, ſhall produce this licence in every port or haven which he may enter with his ſhip, to the officers of the place, and ſhall give a true account to them of what ſhall have paſſed or happened during his voyage; and he ſhall carry the colours, arms, and enſigns of *N.* during his voyage. In witneſs whereof, we have ſigned theſe preſents, and ſet the ſeal of our arms thereto, and cauſed the ſame to be counterſigned by *N.* at day of in the year, &c. &c.

An Account of the inhuman method of executing Criminals in the Iſland of Java, by the gum of the Upas Tree.

[From the Memorandums of a well-known Traveller.]

IN the year 1776, in the month of February, I was preſent at the execution of thirteen of the Emperor's concubines, at Soura Charta, who were convicted of infidelity to the Emperor's bed. It was in the forenoon, about eleven o'clock, when the fair criminals were led into an open ſpace within the walls of the Emperor's palace. There the judge paſſed ſentence upon them, by which they were doomed to ſuffer death by a lancet poiſoned with upas. After this, the Alcoran was preſented to them, and they were, according to the law of their great prophet Mahomet, to acknowledge and to affirm by oath, that the charges brought againſt them, together with the ſentence and their puniſhment, were fair and equitable. This they did, by laying their right hand upon the Alcoran, their left hand upon their breaſt, and their eyes lifted towards heaven; the judge then held the Alcoran to their lips, and they kiſſed it.

Theſe ceremonies over, the executioner proceeded on his buſineſs in the following manner: Thirteen poſts, each about five feet high, had been previouſly erected. To theſe the delinquents were faſtened, and their breaſts ſtripped naked. In this ſituation they remained a ſhort time in continual prayers, attended by ſeveral prieſts, until a ſignal was given by the judge to the executioner; on which the latter produced an inſtrument, much like the ſpring-lancet uſed by farriers for bleeding horſes. With this inſtrument, it being poiſoned with the gum of the upas, the unhappy wretches were lanced in the middle of their breaſts, and the operation was performed upon them all in leſs than two minutes.

My aſtoniſhment was raiſed to the higheſt degree, when I beheld the ſudden effects of that poiſon, for in about five minutes after they were lanced, they were taken with a *tremor*, attended with *a ſubſultus tentinum*, after which they died in the greateſt agonies, crying out to God and Mahomet for mercy. In ſixteen minutes by my watch, which I held in my hand, all the criminals were no more. Some hours after their death I obſerved their bodies full of livid ſpots, much like thoſe of the *petechiæ*, their faces ſwelled, their colour changed to a kind of blue, and their eyes looked yellow.

Extract from the Will of the late William Woodeſon, formerly of Longford, in the county of Bucks, and late of Harlington, in the county of Middleſex, dated Nov. 27. 1781, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, Oct. 27. 1786. The whole was in his own hand-writing.

ITEM, I commit my body to the earth, to be buried in a plain coffin, to be drawn (if not inconvenient) on my own one-horſe chair to the church, and then to be carried on the ſhoulders of ſix poor men, without any pall or manner of funeral pomp whatſoever; and I order that the ſaid poor men be paid two ſhillings and ſix-pence each for their trouble.

Item, I order my corpſe to be dreſſed in my laſt new ſhirt and muſlin neckcloth and night-cap, and my plain night-gown; and my old ruſty ſword, which always lay by my bed-ſide, in my right hand, and my Latin Teſtament in my left hand, and my little pillow, in the pillow-caſe, under my head.

ODE

ODE TO POPULARITY,
By R. CUMBERLAND, Esq;

O POPULARITY, thou giddy thing!
What grace or profit doſt thou bring?
Thou art not honeſty, thou art not fame;
I cannot call thee by a worthy name;
To ſay I hate thee, were not true,
Contempt is properly thy due;
I cannot love thee and deſpiſe thee too.

Thou art no patriot, but the verieſt cheat
That ever traffick'd in deceit;
A ſtate empiric, bellowing loud
Freedom and phrenzy to the mobbing crowd;
And what car'ſt thou, if thou canſt raiſe
Illuminations and huzzas,
Tho' half the city ſunk in one bright blaze?

A patriot! no; for thou doſt hold in hate
The very peace and welfare of the ſtate:
When anarchy aſſaults the Sovereign's throne,
Thine is the day, the night thine own;
Then is thy triumph, when the foe
Levels ſome dark inſidious blow,
Or ſtrong rebellion lays thy country low.

Thou canſt affect humility, to hide
Some deep device of monſtrous pride;
Conſcience and charity pretend,
For compaſſing ſome private end;
And in a canting conventicle note
Long ſcripture paſſages canſt quote,
When perſecution rankles in thy throat.

Thou haſt no ſenſe of nature at thy heart,
No ear for ſcience, and no eye for art,
Yet confidently doſt decide at once,
This man a wit, and that a dunce;
And (ſtrange to tell!) howe'er unjuſt,
We take thy dictates upon truſt,
For if the world will be deceiv'd, it muſt.

In truth and juſtice thou haſt no delight,
Virtue thou doſt not know by ſight;
But as the chemiſt, by his ſkill,
From droſs and dregs a ſpirit can diſtill;
So from the priſons, or the ſtews,
Bullies, blaſphemers, cheats, or Jews,
Shall turn to heroes, if they ſerve thy views.

Thou doſt but make a ladder of the mob,
Whereby to climb into ſome courtly job;
There ſafe repoſing, warm and ſnug,
Thou anſwer'ſt with a patient ſhrug,
Miſcreants, begone! who cares for you,
Ye baſe born, brawling, clamorous crew?
You've ſerv'd my turn, and, vagabonds, adieu!

THE GLOVE: A TALE.

MARK how the young FABRICIUS weeps,
And beats his frantic head;
How ſhuns the day that hateful peeps,
Now fair DOCILLA's dead!

DOCILLA ſweet as op'ning flower
That bluſhes in the ſpring;
As *bluſhing* too,—at that dear hour
He choſe the wedding ring;

For wedding-ring, and garments fine,
And licence, all were bought;
When cruel Death with fell deſign
The tender maiden caught.

Mark—mark, I ſay—how quick at dawn
FABRICIUS haſtes away
To yon drear wood (that ſkirts the lawn)
Which ſcarce admits the day;

Where, perch'd alone, the widow'd dove
Breathes forth her penſive lay,
'Till his loud griefs, his madd'ning love,
Affright her from the ſpray.

Now near a brook that murmurs ſlow,
In milder grief he's laid;
And ſighing ſad, his tears do flow,
"The needleſs ſtream to aid."

Thus all the day in piteous plight
He wears his hours away;
And ne'er returns to human ſight
Until the ev'ning gray.

Then, then, it was, in pacing o'er
The chamber of his Love,
With down-caſt eye upon the floor
He ſpy'd a woman's Glove.

To pick it up he eager bent,
And brought it to the light;
Then ſtarting cry'd, "What here is ſent
"To bleſs my trembling ſight!"

"The Glove!--the Glove!--DOCILLA wore,
A little ere ſhe fell—
My thrilling frame at ev'ry pore
Confeſſes it too well!

Each well-known finger, taper all,
Doth exquiſite appear,
As when her hand, divinely ſmall,
With glowing warmth was here;

A thouſand kiſſes now proclaim,
Thou dear, thou once worn glove,
A thouſand ſighs ſhall do the ſame,
How ardent was my love!

And at my heart, where grief now calls,
Be thou for ever near;
Catch each ſad drop that ſorrow falls—
Be wet with many a tear!"

Juſt then the chamber-door flew ope,
And in the houſe-maid popp'd;
"Dear Sir," ſays ſhe, "I pardon hope;
But ſure my Glove I've dropp'd."

"No Glove is here, thou blund'ring bear!
The mad FABRICIUS cries,
"Save that which was thy Miſtreſs' dear,
And now beſide me lies."

"Good lack a day!—why that is it!"
Exclaim'd the ruddy maid;
"The ſame that Tom laſt fair did fit—
Returning through the glade."

This honeſt truth too ſure, alas!
The yielding glove did ſhow;
Her large red arm with eaſe did paſs—
Her clumſy fingers too.

Take heed from this, ye *Striplings* dear,
Ye *Boys* who fondly love,
And ere ye ſhed the mournful tear—
Be *certain* of your——GLOVE. A.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Hague, Sept. 22. The following is a tranſlation of the letter delivered to the States-General, by the Comte de Goertz, on the 18th inſtant.

We Frederick-William, by the grace of God, King of Pruſſia, Marquis of Brandenburgh, &c. &c. to their High Mightineſſes the States of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, with offers of friendſhip, and every good thing in our power:

"*High and Mighty Lords, particular good Friends and Neighbours,*

As it has pleaſed Providence to call to himſelf our much honoured and loved uncle Frederick the Second, late King of Pruſſia, by which we ſucceed to the government of the Eſtates which he left, we have thought proper to ſend to your High Mightineſſes, in quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary, our Miniſter of State and Grand Maſter of the Wardrobe, the Comte de Goertz, to give your High Mightineſſes a proof of our eſteem, and that he may by word of mouth communicate to you how deſirous we are to continue in that friendſhip and harmony with the Republic of the Seven United Provinces, which has been tranſmitted down to us by our anceſtors for centuries; and alſo to demonſtrate the warm part we take in the unhappy diſſenſions which have ſo long divided ſome of the Provinces, and particularly thoſe which have ariſen between ſome of them and the Stadtholder, Prince of Orange and Naſſau, and the very extraordinary oppreſſions which that Prince is innocently obliged to ſuffer. We will not detain your High Mightineſſes with an ample detail on that ſubject, as his Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder has, in ſeveral different letters to the States of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, explained, in a very ample and convincing manner, the hardſhip of taking from him his prerogative; but we would rather refer to the letter ſent by our predeceſſor on Sept. 18. 1785, (vol. 47. p. 507.), as well to your High Mightineſſes as to the States of Holland and Weſt Frieſland, the contents of which well-intentioned letter we ſeriouſly confirm and renew, reiterating the amicable requeſt contained in it, that the affairs of the Prince Stadtholder may be directed by ſuch reciprocally agreeable means, that they may be re-eſtabliſhed as ſoon as poſſible upon their former footing, conformably to the conſtitution, and the convention. By the preſent we requeſt your High Mightineſſes earneſtly and amicably to employ your powerful interceſſion in the moſt ſerious manner with the ſtates of Holland and Weſt-Frieſland, and where-ever elſe your High Mightineſſes may think proper, to put his Serene Highneſs the Prince Stadtholder in a ſituation (by means which are not difficult to be found out) to return with honour and propriety to the Hague, to take upon him his high employments; and that a durable termination be put to all the other differences in a manner compatible with equity, and the honour and true intereſts of all parties, towards which we are willing to contribute, with other friends and neighbours of the Republic, by our councils and mediation, in a manner both equitable and impartial. We have given inſtructions to the Comte de Goertz to lay all this before your High Mightineſſes, and, if circumſtances require it, before the ſtates of each particular province, in a moſt explicit manner to aſſure on our part all that is neceſſary, and, if it is thought proper, to enter into negotiation on the ſubject.

We deſire your High Mightineſſes, in conſequence, to place entire confidence in the Comte de Goertz in this weighty affair, and to negotiate and finiſh with him whatever may be thought agreeable to both parties, according to circumſtances. We hope and truſt that no ſuſpicions can ariſe in the minds of your High Mightineſſes, or thoſe of the ſtates of any of the provinces, on account of our intereſting ourſelves ſo ſeriouſly for the Prince Stadtholder. On the one hand, we are ſuch near relations, that the lot of that Prince, his conſort, our beloved and worthy ſiſter, (of whoſe ſentiments, entirely devoted to the Republic, your High Mightineſſes can have no doubt), and their children and poſterity, cannot be indifferent to us. On the other hand, becauſe we know in the moſt certain manner, and can inſure, that the Stadtholder and all his family are moſt affectionately attached to the Republic of the United Provinces, and that certainly they will never do any thing againſt the intereſt and ſyſtem of the ſtate, but, on the contrary, will always endeavour to preſerve them, and contribute to their well-being; to which we muſt add, that being the neareſt neighbour of the United Provinces, and in conſequence of the

ties

ties which have never been broken between the two parties, we have great intereſt that the government of the Republic, conformably to the ancient ſituation, ſhould not be changed in any eſſential point, but always preſerved untouched; and that the inteſtine diviſions and differences, which certainly were cauſed only by miſtruſt, may be ſettled as ſoon as poſſible by an equitable, juſt, and ſincere reconciliation, and by a durable good underſtanding between all the parties concerned.

We recommend this important affair, together with all that we have mentioned, to your High Mightineſſes, in the moſt ſincere and amicable manner; and as we hope not to fail herein, we reciprocally aſſure your High Mightineſſes, that we have, and always ſhall bear, a neighbourly friendſhip and affection towards the Republic in general, and each province in particular.

Of your High Mightineſſes, the good friend and neighbour,

FREDERIC WILLIAM.
Finkenſtein. V. Hertzberg.
Berlin, Sept. 2. 1786."

Extracts of Reſolutions of the States of Guelders, Aug. 31. authoriſing the Stadtholder to commence hoſtilities. From the Hague Gazette.

" Received a letter from the counſellors of this duchy and county, dated, Arnham, 26th inſtant, ſetting forth, that they have announced our publication of the 11th May laſt, &c. upon which having deliberated, and taken into conſideration the unhappy ſituation of the towns of Hattem and Elbourg, and the neceſſity of re-eſtabliſhing their order and repoſe, their Noble Mightineſſes have heard and found good, to charge immediately his Serene Highneſs, as Captain General, to ſend there a ſufficient number of troops, under the command of an experienced officer, with injunction to ſtay there till further orders; that if, contrary to their will, the inhabitants make reſiſtance, it will be enjoined to the ſaid commanding officer to eſtabliſh a garriſon in both towns, in ſpite of all obſtacles; and to uſe force and violence for the ſupport of the ſovereign authority of their Noble Mightineſſes:—to that effect, notice will be given of this reſolution to the magiſtrates of the ſaid towns, recommending them to provide for the troops every conveniency depending upon them, in order to obey ſtrictly the ſerious intention of their Noble Mightineſſes.—— By order of the States,

B. G. PLEGHER."

In conſequence of this reſolution, the States wrote the following letter to the magiſtrates of Hattem and Elbourg the ſame day:

Noble, brave, wiſe, prudent, venerable Lords and Friends.

" By the ſubjoined reſolution you will ſee the reaſons that have engaged us to beg of his Serene Highneſs, as Captain General, to ſend as ſoon as poſſible a ſufficient number of troops into your town, to keep garriſon there till freſh orders.

We have thought it our duty to inform you of it, recommending to you, not only to procure to theſe troops the means of fulfilling our will, but alſo to exhort the inhabitants of your town to peace, and the moſt docile ſubmiſſion to all that may come from our aſſembly, referring in other reſpects to the reſolutions, &c.——The States of Guelders and the County of Zutphen,

B. G. PLEGHER."

Utrecht, Sept. 17. The following are the moſt authentic particulars we can obtain relative to the expedition againſt Hattem, viz. On the 4th inſt. four regiments arrived in ſight of Hattem, and a captain with one battalion was ſent to garriſon the place; he had orders to offer, on the part of the States of Guelderland, a general pardon to the inhabitants with regard to all that had paſſed, if they would conſent to receive the troops; and to threaten, if they refuſed, to attack the town, and reduce it to aſhes. The Captain gave them three hours to conſider of it. Upon his return the place fired their batteries, upon which the regiment prepared for an attack; but they had ſcarcely begun their march, when an inhabitant came to tell the commander that the place was evacuated, and that the armed burghers were at that moment croſſing the Yſſel. The troops upon this advanced, forced open the gates, and entered the place without loſing one man.

Elbourg having been evacuated by the inhabitants, the troops ſent to take poſſeſſion of it met with no oppoſition.

Utrecht, Sept. 18. On the 7th inſtant the ſtates of Over-Yſſel ſent a ſpecial commiſſion to the Stadtholder, to intreat that every means may be employed to prevent a civil war. They do not conceal from

which concluded this great day, one of Prince Frederick of Brunſwick's was remarked, who gave ſupper to 100 poor people, and diſtributed a ſum of 600 crowns to the children of the ſoldiers of his regiment.

The King announced a numerous promotion; and ſix Noblemen were raiſed to the dignity of Count.

BARBARY.

Extract of a letter, dated, Trappani, Aug. 15. written on board the fleet under the command of the Chevalier Emo.

"Having left Malta, July 14. we came in ſight of Biſerta, after thirteen days diſagreeable ſailing, and, on the 27th, caſt anchor in the bay of this place. The front of the place is divided into two parts by a large canal, which ſerves as a harbour to ſmall veſſels. This canal, which runs through all the town, terminates in a lake of fifty miles circumference. The mouth of the canal is defended by two forts, mounting 12 pieces of cannon each. There is a third fort on the brow of a hill, on which are 21 pieces of cannon, beſides a round battery of 12 pieces. Between the fortreſs and the town, there is a ſmall village, where there are the remains of ſome old fortifications. Such is the ſtrength of this place, around which the country is very pleaſant, and covered with olives.

Three days were ſufficient for us to form, diſpoſe, and bring up our galleys; on board of one of them is a mortar carrying a ball of 500 lb. weight; the two barks, on which were the howitzers, were well prepared for an attack. On the 30th, the enemy gave the firſt fire, which was returned by the bombardiers, One ball penetrated the La Polonica, a bomb-ſhip, but the damage was ſoon repaired. On the night of the 30th, we made the two bomb-ſhips advance nearer, with two of our galleys, which, by break of day, began firing upon the town and the fortifications with ſuch effect, that we could perceive a breach in the walls. The enemy returned our fire from every part. A ball of 40 lb. touched the Eſploratore, but the miſchief was trifling; another diſmounted one of the mortars on board the Diſtinxione, and wounded a ſerjeant of artillery.

The night following, the two howitzer-boats bombarded ſome fine houſes on the mouth of the canal, at the diſtance of 100 feet, notwithſtanding the continued fire from the forts.

The 1ſt of Auguſt contrary winds retarded our operations; but on the 2d, the galleys and armed boats continued their fire, keeping along the ſide of the town. The enemy's cannon cauſed Capt. Ballelo's boat to heel, and as ſhe recovered herſelf, a bullet killed two ſailors, and another carried off the head of one of the ſoldiers.

The number of ſoldiers encamped on the ſhore appearing to be very conſiderable, we had recourſe to our muſkets, by which a great number of them fell, and the reſt made their eſcape by flight. The ſame morning early we redoubled our firing, ſending about 200 bombs into the town, which was anſwered by a ſmart return of 275 cannon balls, and ſome bombs; one of them hit the Polonia galley, and another ſtruck the maſt of the Diſtinxione, but without doing any damage. Upon the whole, the tackling of our bomb-boats was much ſpoiled. At night we perceived a number of people on ſhore armed, ſome on horſe, and ſome on foot, dreading leſt we ſhould attempt to land.

In the morning, Aug. 5. our bomb-ſhips and galleys approached very near the coaſt, notwithſtanding a vigorous oppoſition from the enemy; but our fire was ſo happily directed, as to ſilence that of the Tuniſians, and oblige their troops to give back.

On the 6th we began firing, as did the enemy, with great fierceneſs on both ſides. Our people uſed at laſt bits of braſs and iron, which occaſioned great havoc among the Tuniſians aſſembled on ſhore. The ſame night we continued to throw in bombs; the enemy kept firing their guns.

The damage done to Biſerta and the neighbourhood muſt be very conſiderable, as well as the number of the dead, which we could perceive by day-time on the 6th. We managed our advance in the bay ſo well, although it is a very dangerous one, that at ſome cables length we met with no accident. If the French did not formerly ſucceed in the ſame enterpriſes, it muſt have been from this circumſtance, that the bay is uncommonly bad and unſafe. On the 7th we ſet ſail for Trappani, where we arrived on the 15th, and now are. We expect in three days to ſail to Malta."

Biſerta, againſt which the above expedition was intended, is a ſea-port town of the kingdom of Tunis, ſeated on the Mediterranean, near the place where U-

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tica formerly ſtood, 37 miles north-weſt of Tunis, and 240 miles eaſt of Algiers.

EAST INDIES.

A very valuable and extenſive charity has lately been eſtabliſhed in Bengal by the officers of the Company belonging to the ſettlement. By this charity a proviſion was at firſt made for educating and introducing into ſuitable profeſſions the illegitimate children of officers ſprung from a promiſcuous intercourſe with the native women of India, ſince which it has been extended to the care and ſupport of the illegitimate children of the European ſoldiers in general, by the native women of Aſia, for placing them under the care of proper maſters and miſtreſſes to be inſtructed in the knowledge of the Chriſtian religion, and in ſuch other branches of education as may qualify them to become uſeful members of ſociety.

The ſtate of the war among the country powers was, by the laſt accounts, very critical. The Maratta army was on the 4th of February encamped at Naren-Geng, about 150 coſs from Poonah. Their force conſiſted of about 100,000 men, horſe and foot.

ENGLAND.

On the 6th of September, Major Semple [p. 456.] was ordered to the bar, at the Old Bailey, to receive ſentence. A motion was made, to poſtpone judgement till next ſeſſions, but it was overruled; and the Recorder immediately pronounced ſentence, which was, That he be tranſported for ſeven years beyond the ſeas, to where-ever his Majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, may judge it proper to ſend him.

London, Sept. 25. The Archduke and Ducheſs of Auſtria, with their ſuite, arrived here from Bath. On the road, as they came through the Devizes, they met with a ſingular occurrence, which afforded them ſome entertainment. A cuſtom has prevailed in that place, of which the following ſtory is the foundation: A poor weaver paſſing through the place, without money and friends, being overtaken by hunger, and in the utmoſt neceſſity, applied for charity to a baker, who kindly gave him a penny loaf. The weaver made his way to Coventry, where, after many years induſtry, he amaſſed a fortune, and by his will, in remembrance of the ſeaſonable charity of the Devizes, he bequeathed a ſum in truſt, for the purpoſe of diſtributing, on the anniverſary day when he was ſo relieved, a halfpenny loaf to every perſon in the town, gentle and ſemple, and to every traveller that ſhould paſs through the town on that day, a penny loaf. The will is faithfully adminiſtered. And the Duke of Auſtria and his ſuite paſſing through the town on the day of the Coventry loaf, in their way from Bath to London, a loaf was preſented to each of them, of which the Duke and Ducheſs were moſt cheerfully pleaſed to accept; and the cuſtom ſtruck the Archduke ſo forcibly as a curious anecdote in his travels, that he minuted down the circumſtance; and the high Perſonages ſeemed to take delight in breakfaſting on the loaf thus given, as the teſtimony of gratitude for a favour ſeaſonably conferred.

Whitehall, Oct. 3. Yeſterday evening the Rev. Mr Gilbert, ſecretary to the Rt Hon. William Eden, his Majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at Paris, arrived at the Marquis of Carmarthen's office, with the treaty of navigation and commerce between his Majeſty and the Moſt Chriſtian King, ſigned at Verſailles on the 26th of laſt month, by Mr Eden, his Majeſty's plenipotentiary, and by the plenipotentiary of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. *Lond. Gaz.*

London, Oct. 10. The following letter was ſent by Mr Pitt to a Manufacturer of Glouceſterſhire, laſt week:

"Sir, Thinking it may be ſatisfactory to you to receive the earlieſt information of an event intereſting to the manufacturers of Glouceſterſhire, I take the liberty of acquainting you, that a treaty of commerce between his Majeſty and the court of France was ſigned the 26th of laſt month, by one of the articles of which the manufacture of woollens not mixed with ſilk made in Great Britain and France, is in future to be reciprocally admitted into each kingdom under a duty of 12 per cent. upon the value. Woollens mixed with ſilk continue prohibited in both countries. I have the honour to be, Sir, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervant. W. PITT."

Downing-ſtreet, Oct. 3.

Thomas Maſters, Eſq.

A like intimation was given to ſeveral others employed in various kinds of manufactures, in different parts of the country.

London, Oct. 12. A curious negro boy, who came in the James, Capt. Calon, from Jamaica, is now at Mr Dale's, the King's Arms tavern, in Water-ſtreet, Liverpool. He is about fourteen years old;

old; part of his forehead, part of his hair, breaſt, and the back of his legs, are white, with a few ſpots.

IRELAND.

The Dublin Society, at their late meeting, took into conſideration the leather manufacture of this kingdom, and offered a premium of 100 l. for diſcovering an effectual method of extracting an eſſence of bark, in which the tanning qualities thereof ſhall be concentrated. The proceſs and its reſult to be under the inſpection of the Society.

The inſtitution of a new police took place at Dublin towards the latter end of Auguſt, and commiſſioners with ample ſalaries appointed. By this regulation a body of 400 men are to be eſtabliſhed at 1 s. 6 d. a-day, who are to find their own uniform.

On the 31ſt of Auguſt a ſort of encampment of White Boys took place on a large field near Blarney; from whence they ſent out detachments, by one of which a gallows was erected on the lands of Dunbullog; and by another a threatening letter was ſent to the biſhop of Cloyne, enjoining him, on pain of death, to ſign certain articles which they think neceſſary to be carried into law. On the receipt of this letter, the biſhop diſpatched a truſty meſſenger for military aſſiſtance; on the approach of whom the inſurgents diſappeared, but not before nine of their corps were killed, and many more wounded. The town of Caſhel was all in an uproar. Among the priſoners was a young gentleman of 1500 l. a-year eſtate, who ſays he acted by compulſion. It is in contemplation, next ſeſſion of parliament, to effect a reformation in the church-revenues, ſo as to annul the tithe-law, and yet meet the approbation of the clergy: A reform devoutly to be wiſhed in this country.

A body of near 1000 White Boys were likewiſe routed at Angles, in the county of Kilkenny, ſeveral killed, and others made priſoners.

In the gaol of Trawlee, a plot took place among the priſoners, on the 16th paſt, when Mr Hands, the gaoler, was inhumanly murdered; and the villains, to the number of 20, made their eſcape. Not content with tying and gagging the unfortunate man, they fractured his ſkull, and mangled his body in a moſt ſhocking manner, and then robbed him of his money and watch.

A few days after, an attempt was made to burn the town of Skinhorne, in which the incendiaries had ſo far ſucceeded as to ſet an out-office on fire 65 yards in length; which being diſcovered in time, was with difficulty extinguiſhed without proceeding further.

On the 12th inſt. came on in the county court-houſe of Kilkenny, the trials of Edward Reilly and another man, for, under the denomination of White Boys, having tendered oaths, &c. to ſeveral perſons at the chapel of Owning, near Carrick. They were found guilty after the jury had been 33 hours incloſed, and ſentenced to be publicly whipped, and to find ſecurity.

A letter from the high ſheriff of a ſouthern county ſays, that, not being able to find any perſon to whip a White Boy according to his ſentence, he was obliged to perform the diſagreeable office himſelf.

London, Aug. 31. The unwarrantable practices of the inſurgents called White Boys abſolutely ariſe from the oppreſſion of their ſuperiors, as they did a few years ſince, during the adminiſtration of the late Earl of Halifax, when their landlords having granted them the liberty of commonage, a ſhort time after, in breach of juſtice and poſitive compact, deprived them of this privilege. Tythes, collected both by the eſtabliſhed clergy and the Popiſh prieſts, were another grievance, and the ſmall price given for labour added to their diſtreſs; for, notwithſtanding the high price of neceſſaries, the wages of the lower rank did not exceed thoſe given in the reign of Queen Eliſabeth.

As the calamities of theſe poor people aroſe alſo in a great degree from the extravagant price of land, a number of them, probably ignorant of the proper mode of ſoliciting redreſs, had recourſe to illegal expedients, to oblige the proprietors to ſet it on more reaſonable terms. At night, covered with white ſhirts, they aſſembled in parties, turned up the ground, and broke down fences, in different places. Bullocks, ſeveral of which they deſtroyed, were particular objects of their reſentment. Beſides theſe, they levelled the incloſures of the commons, and committed various acts of violence. An opinion was induſtriouſly propagated, that this was the beginning of an inſurrection againſt Government.—Numbers of the rioters were apprehended in the counties of Limerick, Cork, and Tipperary.—The late able Judge

Judge Aſhton was ſent to try them on a ſpecial commiſſion, but not for high treaſon, as ſeveral of the bills were intended. A few, guilty of felony, were condemned and executed. Theſe wretched men, inſtead of being conſidered as objects of compaſſion, whom extreme miſery had forced into this unwarrantable oppoſition to law, were proſecuted in ſome places with great ſeverity. Aſhton did his duty, but, in the diſcharge of it, would not violate the dictates of humanity. On leaving Cork, he was groſsly inſulted by the proſecutors of the White Boys for his lenity, or rather impartiality, ſome of whom threw ſtones at his carriage. On his return to Dublin, he was witneſs to a ſight moſt affecting, and which he muſt have beheld with the higheſt ſatiſfaction: for about ten miles from Clonmell, both ſides of the way were lined with men, women, and children, who, as he paſſed along, kneeled down, and ſupplicated Heaven to bleſs him, as their protector and guardian angel!—Theſe are *facts*, and will, in the minds of the unprejudiced, place the conduct of theſe *ſtarving inſurgents* not in ſo reprehenſible a point of view as they have hitherto been ſeen in.

On Friday, Sept. 6. at the aſſizes held at Ballingſloe, the King againſt James Foy, the clerk of the crown proceeded to arraign the priſoner upon an indictment for procuring and exciting Andrew Craig, and others, to murder Patrick Randall M'Donald. [ſee p. 283.] The priſoner pleaded an *Autrefois Acquit*; and, on the 9th the counſel on both ſides joined iſſue on that plea, the Hon. Sir Samuel Bradſtreet and Baron Metge being the judges. The indictment being read, the priſoner's counſel delivered his plea into court, which ſtated, that the priſoner was, at the laſt aſſizes at Caſtlebar, indicted for being preſent, aiding, and aſſiſting, at the murder, and that he was acquitted upon that indictment; and it averred, that the offence of which he was indicted, and the offence of which he was formerly acquitted, were the ſame. The counſel for the crown maintained the contrary. The former indictment was for being preſent as a principal; this was for procuring Scots Andrew, and others, to commit the murder; that the offences being different, the plea was no bar. The counſel for the priſoner inſiſted, that an acquittal as a principal was a bar to an indictment for any offence, relative thereto, committed before the fact. And of this opinion were the judges, who directed the jury to find for the priſoner, which they accordingly did; but admitted the counſel for the crown might bring a writ of error, if they thought fit.

By the exertions of the Rt. Hon. Major-Gen. Lord Luttrell, and his properly ſtationing detachments of the troops under his command, the outrages of the Right Boys in the ſouth of Ireland have been checked, and that deluded people brought to a proper ſenſe of their duty and real intereſt. It is therefore hoped that we ſhall hear no more of their cruelties and depredations.

By the exertions of the Rev. Mr Townſend, of Clognakilly, an attack on the town of Roſs Carbery, by the White Boys, was prevented: ſome hundreds of them being aſſembled at Connough for that purpoſe, were ſurpriſed by a party of the 20th regiment, which that gentleman had taken to his aſſiſtance: and being called upon to diſperſe, or give up their arms, they refuſed to do either, till the military had orders to fire, when ſeveral of them were killed, and 11 taken priſoners, who were ſafely lodged in the gaol at Cork. The reſt were totally diſperſed.

SCOTLAND.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at Glaſgow on Tueſday, Sept. 19. by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Braxfield.—David Aitken *alias* Anderſon, a priſoner in the tolbooth of Glaſgow, ſhould have been tried for the crime of horſe-ſtealing; but on account of the abſence of a neceſſary witneſs, the diet was deſerted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted to priſon.—John Cox was accuſed of the crime of ſhop-breaking; but a defence was ſtated in bar of the trial, that he was naturally fatuous and an idiot; and this being proven, he was ordered to be impriſoned until ſufficient caution ſhould be found, under the penalty of 500 merks, for taking the cuſtody of his perſon, and placing him under ſuch confinement as that he might not have it in his power to commit other crimes or outrages.—Kennedy Murray, accuſed of theft, having petitioned for baniſhment, the ſame was conſented to, on account of his youth and ſome other favourable circumſtances; and he was ſentenced to tranſportation for fourteen years, and ſeven years ſervice.—Eliſabeth Paul, *alias* Wilſon, relict of John Ritchie labourer in Greenock,

and David Barclay weaver in Beith, were accuſed of theft, or reſet of theft, from a bleachfield, and Eliſabeth Paul was alſo charged with being habit and repute a thief, and with having been formerly baniſhed for the ſame crime Some particular circumſtances rendered it neceſſary to deſert the diet againſt David Barclay *pro loco et tempore*, and he was recommitted to priſon: and the trial having gone on as to Eliſabeth Paul, ſhe was found guilty of the reſet of the theft charged, of being habit and repute a thief, and being formerly baniſhed. She was ſentenced to be hanged, at Glaſgow, upon the 25th October next.—Daniel M'Kay, accuſed of ſtealing goods from a ſhop in Glaſgow, of being habit and repute a thief, and formerly puniſhed for theft, confeſſed the charge againſt him, and was ſentenced to tranſportation for life, with ſeven years ſervice, with certification of his ſuffering death in caſe of his return.

The Court was opened at Stirling on Saturday, Sept. 23. by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Braxfield.——James Taylor, *alias* William Bannerman, in Strageath, in the pariſh of Muthil, and county of Perth, accuſed of forging a bill of exchange, preſented a petition, agreeing to his being tranſported beyond ſeas, which was conſented to by his Majeſty's Advocate-depute, on account of ſome very particular circumſtances attending his caſe; and he was ſentenced to be tranſported for life, with ſeven years ſervice.—Andrew Strathern, maſter of the ſhip called Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, and Archibald and James Heugh, ſervants of Carron Company, were accuſed of enticing away the ſervants of Carron Company to Ruſſia, or other foreign parts, to the prejudice of the manufactures of this kingdom. Strathern was fugitated for not appearing: and after hearing counſel as to the other two, the Advocate-depute, on account of certain irregularities in the courſe of executing the criminal libel, and other particular circumſtances occurring in this caſe, thought it proper to deſert the diet *pro loco et tempore*; and they were recommitted to priſon upon a new warrant.—There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

The Court was opened at Inverary, on Sept. 28. by Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Braxfield.——James Watſon tinker, accuſed of ſtealing a horſe, having confeſſed the crime, was ſentenced to tranſportation for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years, under the penalty of death in caſe he return.—There was no other buſineſs before the Court.

The Court met at Jedburgh, on Friday, Sept. 22.——John Clark and John Brown, found guilty of horſe-ſtealing, were condemned to be hanged there on Oct. 31.—Thomas Martin, for reſetting ſtolen goods, was ſentenced to be whipped, and baniſhed for life, and his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.——Brown, found guilty of robbing his maſter of a ſum of money, was, upon his own petition, ſentenced to be baniſhed.

The Court was opened at Aberdeen on Thurſday, Sept. 28. by Lord Eſkgrove.——Peter Anderſon was accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft. He petitioned for baniſhment; to which the Advocate-depute conſented on account of his youth, being only fourteen years old, and ſome other circumſtances. He was accordingly ſentenced to ſeven years baniſhment to one or other of the colonies, and to ſervice for five years.—John Fordyce *alias* Dyce, and George Marr, were indicted for theft and houſe-breaking. Marr failed to appear, and was of courſe outlawed: Fordyce, who is only ſeventeen years of age, applied for abniſhment and tranſportation; to which his Majeſty's Advocate gave his conſent, and he was adjudged to baniſhment for fourteen years, and to ſervice for ſeven.—Eliſabeth Stewart, accuſed of child-murder, or of concealing her pregnancy, and not calling for aſſiſtance at the birth, was, upon her own application, (conſented to by the Advocate depute), ſentenced to baniſhment forth of Scotland for life.—James Howie, accuſed of forgery, was outlawed for not appearing.—Charles Philp, James Milne, and George Philp, were accuſed of aſſaulting and deforcing revenue-officers in the execution of their duty. The jury returned a verdict, all in one voice, finding the libel againſt Charles Philp *not proven*; but finding it *proven*, that James Milne and George Philp committed an aſſault and battery upon the revenue-officers, whereby one of them was cut and wounded; but finding it *not proven*, that the pannels were in the knowledge of the perſons being revenue-officers. Charles Philp was of courſe aſſoilzied; George Philp was fined in the ſum of 40 merks Scots; and James Milne in the ſum of 60 merks; and George Philp to be detained in priſon for eight days.

days, and James Milne for fourteen days. —Sept. 30. The judge determined three appeals from inferior courts. This ends the northern circuit.

On Tuesday, Sept. 12. about nine o' clock at night, a fire was discovered in a house in George's street, New Town, Edinburgh. The appearance at first was very alarming, but it was got under without doing any considerable damage. Nothing can more clearly show the excellency of the present method of building, viz. with brick and stone partitions instead of wood as formerly, than the present instance; for though the flames raged furiously more than an hour before any assistance was got, the fire did not spread beyond the apartment in which it began.

On Sunday, Oct. 8. at two o'clock in the morning, there was a great flow of the tide at Grangemouth, being higher than any one remembers to have seen. It overflowed in several places the banks of Carron river, and much alarmed the inhabitants of Grangemouth. Fortunately not much damage was done in the town, as the seamen called up the people in the low houses, and assisted them in carrying their children and goods, &c. to places of safety. Several farm-towns in the Carse were likewise laid under water; but happily the grounds were all got cleared, without much injury, except a few fields of pease, which suffered considerably.—There was also a very high tide at Leith.

On Monday night, Oct. 9. a goldsmith's shop in the Parliament Close, Edinburgh, was robbed of silver-plate and jewellery-work, to the amount of upwards of one hundred guineas value. The thief or thieves had, by some means, got themselves concealed in the shop, till it was locked up at night, supposed by getting down a trap stair, which leads to a working shop below ground. Great deliberation had been used in this business, a candle having been lighted from a peat, which is generally kept alive all night in the furnaces of goldsmiths, by which an opportunity was afforded of selecting what was most valuable, and none of the plated work was carried off. The thieves made their escape at one of the windows. It is only lately that the same shop was broke into, and goods to the amount of 25 l. and upwards carried away.

By an advertisement published by the managers of the Haddington Dispensary it appears, that from May 1785 to May 1786, 312 patients were admitted into the Dispensary, most of whom were perfectly cured, some were greatly relieved, and only a few died.

A committee of landed gentlemen at Edinburgh, who have taken into consideration the corn-laws, propose the following alterations, viz. That the proof of the prices of grain should be taken at Edinburgh at stated periods, and the Mid-Lothian prices be a just average for opening and shutting the ports of Scotland, the proof to comprehend the selling prices for five years preceding, and the witnesses examined not only as to the quantity, but the *quality* of the grain they have bought and sold. The proof to be taken by a jury of 15 persons composed of landed gentlemen of a certain fixed valuation in the county, and respectable citizens in Edinburgh, who are not dealers in grain. The chancellor of the jury to have a power of summoning witnesses, who shall be obliged to appear before the jury under a penalty. The jury to examine at least ten witnesses before they return a verdict. The Court of Session, or Court of Exchequer, or any six of these Judges, shall, if the Court is sitting, summon the jury, and receive their verdict, and in the vacation of the Court, the Lord Ordinary shall do it. The Court or Lord Ordinary shall send an extract of the verdict to the General Customhouse at Edinburgh, with such directions for the opening or shutting the ports as the return of the price shall authorise in each particular species of grain. The ports to be open or shut, as the case may be, for three months together.

The above proposal has spread a very general alarm through the country; and the newspapers have for some time past been filled with resolutions of manufacturers and others against the scheme. The following has been published by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce upon the occasion.

Glasgow, Oct. 18. At a meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures in this City, held this day, for the purpose of taking into consideration, a plan proposed by a Meeting of Landed Proprietors at Edinburgh, for altering the present Law respecting the Importation of Meal and Grain into Scotland.

Archibald Henderson, Esq; in the Chair.

Having considered the proposed alte-

rations with the attention which a matter of ſuch importance required, they came to the following Reſolutions:

1. That in order to give ſtability to manufactures in any State or Government, it is eſſentially neceſſary that the great body of the people, who are employed in the laborious part of the buſineſs, ſhould be regularly and plentifully ſupplied with grain and meal, at moderate rates.

2. That at a time when all the Sovereigns of Europe are anxiouſly bent upon bringing to perfection the various manufactures eſtabliſhed throughout their dominions, and when commercial treaties are forming, founded upon reciprocal import-duties, that ſtate alone can expect a preference to an introduction of its manufactures into other ſtates, where the ſkill and induſtry of its manufacturers is aided by cheapneſs of labour, the certain conſequence of plentiful ſupplies of proviſions at reaſonable rates.

3. That although (in order to ſecure upon a permanent foundation, a regular ſupply of vegetable food for the laborious poor) the legiſlature of Great Britain has not thought fit to adopt the ſyſtem of a free importation, at all times, of grain and meal, ſubject to moderate duties, and of putting an end at the ſame time to the bounty granted on the exportation of corn; yet it has been generally attentive to the manufacturing intereſts, by providing by-laws, temporary expedients, which have in ſome degree had the effect of remedying the inconveniencies that would otherwiſe have been felt by the laborious poor.

4. That with reſpect to Scotland, the law now in force for the importation of grain and meal, ſo far as it regards the mode of opening and ſhutting the ports, has been beneficial to the great body of the people.

5. That any alteration of that law, by which the prices of grain and meal might be ſteadily raiſed higher than they have hitherto been, would have a moſt pernicious effect upon the manufactures of Scotland in general, but more eſpecially on thoſe of this weſtern diſtrict, the population of which is ſo great as to require, even in plentiful ſeaſons, conſtant importations of grain and meal from other quarters.

6. That owing to the circumſtance juſt mentioned, the prices of grain and meal at Glaſgow, Paiſley, Greenock, Port-Glaſgow, and the numerous adjacent towns and villages, (when no importation from Ireland or foreign parts is allowed by law), may be fairly ſet down at an average of fully ten per cent. higher than thoſe of the county of Edinburgh.

7. That conſequently the propoſed plan now under conſideration, of altering the preſent law, by making the prices current at Edinburgh for grain and meal the rule for opening and ſhutting all the ports of Scotland, (however plauſible it may be made to appear by averages of different counties), would have a direct tendency to raiſe the price of theſe neceſſaries of life over all this kingdom, would be exceedingly prejudicial to the manufacturers of Glaſgow, Paiſley, and the adjacent towns and villages; and would, of conſequence, compel the manufacturers to emigrate to other countries, where their lives would not be embittered by penury and want.

8. That under theſe impreſſions, the Directors of this Chamber are determined to oppoſe to the utmoſt any bill which may be brought into parliament, that may have either a direct or concealed tendency to raiſe the prices of grain and meal upon the laborious poor: And they call upon the manufacturing and commercial intereſts of Scotland at large, to expreſs their ſentiments upon this important ſubject in the ſame unequivocal manner.

An advertiſement appeared in the Edinburgh papers on the 21ſt of October, intitled, *New Cinder Buſineſs*. As it relates to a new branch of buſineſs, we ſhall lay the ſubſtance of it before our readers, viz.

"A general complaint prevails, that there is a want of cinders on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland for Maltſters, Diſtillers, Brewers, Bakers, Founders, and other manufacturers. To ſupply this defect, a work to extract tar from coal, under Lord Dundonald's patent, is eſtabliſhed at Cranſton, near the turnpike road, about ten miles ſouth of Edinburgh. The cinders left in the oven, after the tar is extracted, are of a far ſuperior quality to cinders made in the open air.

It has been found, upon trial, that cinders are more proper, and much cheaper for Bakers, than raw coal. To be ſatisfied of this, the Bakers of Edinburgh may look at Mr William Aitchiſon's oven in Chapel ſtreet, who will be ſo good as to ſhow it for the public benefit.

The price of the cinders at the tar-work

work is 7d. a boll of the coal meaſure. The cheapeſt cinders in the Lothians coſt 10d. per boll at the hill; but the general price is 1s. There are two kinds of coal from which the cinders at the tar-works are made. The cinder of the one is ſtrong and hard, of the other ſofter. Cuſtomers, upon trial, may have the cinders either of the one or other kind, according to their different likings.

Cinders are as proper as raw coal for moſt uſes in private families, particularly in the kitchen. At the above price of 7d. a boll, three bolls of cinders, which make the ſame bulk with 1200 wt. of coals, will coſt 3s. 3d. at Edinburgh, carriage included, when 1200 wt. of Woolmet coals coſt 5s. 3d.

Commiſſions left at the ſhop of Mr Livingſton, grocer, Croſs-cauſey, and directed to the manager of the tar-works at Cranſton, will be obeyed.

Coal-tar is to be had at the works for one guinea a-barrel."

Peterſburg exports to Scotland, to 16th Aug. 1786.

	Ships.	*Iron.*	*Hemp.*	*Flax.*	*Tallow.*
Port Glaſgow,	1	2520	1286	11	26
Carron,	1	——	——	1003	——
Dumfries,	1	1260	540	——	47
Dunbar,	2	1260	1965	333	950
Aberdeen,	2	2394	5025	1069	3790
Irvine,	1	630	2569	66	438
Montroſe,	1	3346	——	——	——
Inverneſs,	1	3138	——	——	——
Cromarty,	1	913	——	——	——
Greenock,	1	2331	3850	758	——
Borrowſtounneſs,	2	2520	183	945	——
Grangemouth,	7	20965	277	640	8300
Dundee,	8	8969	——	23003	1832
Leith,	21	3346	16727	29233	79104
	50	83675	32422	57061	94487

On Tueſday, Sept. 12. the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen by the univerſity of Edinburgh.—The titles of their Theſes are annexed to their names reſpectively.

From Spain.

Mr Ignatius Maria Ruiz Luzuriaga, *De reciproca atque mutua Syſtematis Sanguinei et Nervoſi Actione.*

From Ruſſia.

Mr George Bachmetiev, *De Variolis Inſerendis.*

From Antigua.

Mr J. Watſon Roberts, *De Morbillis.*

From New York.

Mr Sam. Latham Mitchill, *De Genitura.*

From Pennſylvania.

Mr John H. Gibbons, *De Veſtitu Lanco.*

From England.

Mr Edmund Goodwyn, *De Morbo Mortuque ſubmerſorum inveſtigandis.*

From Ireland.

Mr John Prendergaſt, *De Colica Pictonum.*
Mr Nicolas Elcock, *De Morbo Venereo.*
Mr William Whitelaw, *De Rubeola.*
Mr Burnſide, *De Phrenitide Idiopathica.*
Mr Cafement, *De Rheumatiſmo Acuto.*

Of Scotland.

Mr James Jeffray, *De Placenta.*
Mr Geo. Kirkaldie, *De Duabus Aeris Speciebus Aquam gignentibus.*
Mr Hugh Gillan, *De Igne.*

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Whitehaven, Archibald Douglas, Eſq; of Edderſton, to Miſs Jane Gale, youngeſt daughter of the late John Gale, Eſq; of Whitehaven.

10. At Stapleton, Glouceſterſhire, John Horford, aged 70, to Elizabeth Neal, aged 98.

12. At Lyme Regis, Mr John Barnes, to Miſs Mary Racket. Their ages together amounted to 155, and they went to church on crutches, attended by a vaſt concourſe of people.

15. At Edinburgh, Bruce Boſwell, Eſq; Commander of the Cheſterfield Indiaman, to Miſs Mary Lindſay, eldeſt daughter of Martin Lindſay, Eſq;

16. At Hawkhead, the ſeat of the Counteſs of Glaſgow, George Douglas, Eſq; member of parliament for the county of Roxburgh, and ſon of Adm. Sir James Douglas, Bt, to Lady Elizabeth Boyle, daughter of the late Earl of Glaſgow.

18. At Edinburgh, James Clerk, Eſq; to Miſs Janet Irving, daughter of the late George Irving of Newton.

BIRTHS.

Copenhagen, Sept. 18. Princeſs Frederick, conſort to his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, was this morning delivered of a Prince. *Lond. Gaz.*

Oct. 3. Mrs Dalzell, younger of Glenae, of a ſon.

5. Mrs Campbell of Fairfield, of a daughter.

9. At Putney, the Lady of the Hon. Mr Hamilton, nephew of Lord Abercorn, of a ſon and heir.

13. At Kinſale, the Lady of Lord Napier, of a ſon.

13. At Lambeth Palace, the Lady of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, of a ſon.

21. At Rocheſter, Mrs Fraſer, wife of Major Fraſer, chief engineer for Dominica, of a daughter.

A few weeks ago, the wife of Mr Joſlin, (who keeps the Black-horſe livery-ſtables in Fell-

Fell-ſtreet, Wood-ſtreet), of two girls and a boy.

Oct. At Loudon Caſtle, the Lady of Viſcount Maitland, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Lately at Florence, Sir Horace Mann, K. B. Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to that court.

Aug. 7. At Waſhington, in North Carolina, Mr Archibald Colquhoun, ſon of James Colquhoun, Eſq; Provoſt of Dumbarton.

Sept. 3. At Auchinbragate, Argyleſhire, John Ferguſon, weaver and farmer, in the 108th year of his age. He retained his ſenſes to the laſt, walked about on his buſineſs within three days of his death, and continued his labours as a farmer till within theſe twelve months.—He has left 12 children, 58 grandchildren, and 79 great grandchildren; and has a maiden ſiſter ſurviving him, aged upwards of 100 years.

12. At Naſſau, John Morriſon, Eſq; ſenior aſſiſtant Judge of the general court, and comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the Bahamas.

27. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton, Eſq; of Dalziel, and relict of the deceaſed James Dallas, Eſq; of Lantray.

30. At the Mains of Buchanan, Mr John Lackie of Bidshillock, in the 97th year of his age.

Lately, at Paris, Signor Sacchini, the celebrated compoſer. Beſides his profound knowledge of muſic, and charming taſte in compoſition, he poſſeſſed, in a ſuperior degree, the art of diſplaying the powers of the voice, and of modelling it to the moſt touching influence of expreſſion.

Oct. 1. At Enfield Waſh, in the 97th year of his age, Ezekiel Parr, a lineal deſcendant of the celebrated Parr, the longeviſt of King Charles II's reign.

2. At his ſeat at Elden-hall, in Suffolk, the Rt Hon. Auguſtus Viſcount Keppel. His Lordſhip was born April 2, 1725, and from the early part of his life had been brought up to the ſea-ſervice. He was with Lord Anſon in the South Seas at the reduction of the town of Paita. In 1744, he was made a Captain in the Navy; in 1751, he was made Commodore in the Mediterranean; in 1770, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red, and in the ſame year Vice-Admiral of the Blue; in 1775, Vice Admiral of the White; in 1776, Vice-Admiral of the Red; in 1778, Admiral of the Blue; and on the 24th of April 1782, was created Viſcount Keppel. Dying without iſſue-male, the title becomes extinct. He has left one daughter, about twenty years old, who attended him on his laſt tour to the Continent. His fine ſeat at Bagſhot devolves to the Crown, from which it was a grant for three lives, thoſe of his brothers the Earl of Albemarle and Gen. Keppel, and his own. His Lordſhip had made a preſent of it not long ſince to the Prince of Wales. His fortune was not very conſiderable, having been much impaired by his trial, and the Surrey election. He had alſo expended vaſt ſums in improvements at Bagſhot.

3. At Edinburgh, Miſs Eliſabeth Hay, daughter of the late John Hay, Eſq;

5. At Glaſgow, Mr John Scott, merchant, ſon to Robert Scott-Moncrieff, Eſq; banker in Glaſgow.

5. At Cairnfield, Mrs Gordon of Cairnfield.

5. At Kelton-houſe, James Gibſon, Eſq; of Kelton.

6. At Roſſie, Harry Cheap, Eſq; of Roſſie.

6. At Woodhead, near Borrowſtounneſs, Mrs Margaret Jamieſon, relict of Mr William Smith, ſhipmaſter in Leith.

7. At Breandam, Richard Millar, Eſq; of Gourlay Bank and Breandam.

7. At Kilmarnock, Mrs Hunter, mother of Robert Hunter, Eſq; merchant, of London.

11. At Montroſe, in the 78th year of his age, James Biſſet merchant, and formerly provoſt of that burgh.

11. At Glaſgow, Mr Joſeph Crombie, writer.

11. At London, in the 88th year of his age, Mr Benjamin Cooper, upwards of 60 years a working ſilverſmith there.

15. At Broughton Houſe, near Edinburgh, John Campbell, Eſq; of Newfield, nephew of the deceaſed General John Earl of Crawford and Lindſay.

16. At Glaſgow, Dr Alexander Wilſon, Profeſſor of Practical Aſtronomy, and Obſerver, in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

16. At Achanaſie, Lady Innes, ſpouſe to Sir James Innes, Bt, of Coxtown.

A few days ſince died Mr Iſaac Aboab, aged upwards of 90. What is remarkable, he has left two widows, one aged 70, the other about 40. He was an eminent Jew merchant, born in Barbary, where a plurality of wives are allowed, and was reſident at Gibraltar for upwards of 60 years, and ſuffered greatly in his property by the ſiege.

Lately, at Moffat, in an advanced age, John Gordon, Eſq; land-ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at Leith.

A few days ago, at Boulogne, the Hon. Capt. Thomas Shirley, brother to Earl Ferrers. This gentleman was one of the oldeſt Poſt Captains in the Britiſh navy.

19. At New Crane, Wapping, aged 85, John Phillips, Eſq; an eminent porter-brewer, and the oldeſt in London.

20. At Mulgrave-hall, in the 32d year of his age, the Hon. Charles Phipps, next brother to Lord Mulgrave. He was a Captain in the Royal navy, member in the preſent parliament

parliament for Minehead, and in the two laſt for Scarborough.

21. At Inverary, Miſs Anne Macneil, daughter of John Macneil, Eſq; of Ardelay.

21 At the Hot-wells, as he was ſtepping into his carriage, John Rowe, Eſq; of Leigh, in Somerſet.

27 At Perth, William Stewart, Eſq; late Provoſt of that city.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

Oct. 4. to appoint William Fawkener, Eſq; to be Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary to the court of Portugal, for negotiating Commercial Arrangements, in conjunction with the Hon Robert Walpole, his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary now reſiding at that court.

6. to confer the honour of knighthood on William Watſon, of the city of London, Doctor of Phyſic; and

James Saunderſon, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the city of London

28. to conſtitute and appoint Adam Smith, James Edgar, David Reid, Robert Hepburn, and John Henry Cochrane, Eſqrs, to be Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in Scotland.

17. On Wedneſday laſt, in conſequence of a warrant from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, John Palmer, Eſq; was appointed by the Poſtmaſter-General, to be Surveyor and Comptroller-General of the Poſt-office.

Dublin Caſtle, Oct. 13. The Lord Lieutenant was this day pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on James Hamilton, Eſq; High Sheriff of the county of Monaghan.

War-office, Oct. 21.

9th foot: Capt. Andrew Parke to be Major, vice William Potts.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

12th dragoons: Maj. William Thompſon, from 13th foot, to be Major, vice F. Cradock, exchanged; dated Sept. 16.

13th foot: Maj. John Francis Cradock, from 12th dragoons, to be Major, vice W. Thomſon, exchanged; dated Sept. 16.

From other papers.

Sept. 14. At Vienna, being the feſtival of the Elevation of the Holy Croſs, the royal order of the Starry Croſs, with rank of Counteſs of the Empire, was conferred on the Lady of Chevalier Cicciaporci, daughter of Sir John Steuart of Allanbank, Bt.

Oct. 25. A preſentation by the Magiſtrates and Council of Edinburgh, to the Rev. Mr Thomas Hardie, of the New Church, to be miniſter of the New North Church, in room of the Rev. Mr James Brown, deceaſed, was laid before the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, and unanimouſly ſuſtained.

The Magiſtrates and Town-council of Edinburgh.

1 The Rt Hon. JOHN GRIEVE, Lord Provoſt
2 THOMAS CLEGHORN, jun. coach-wright
3 DAVID WILLISON, printer
4 ALEXANDER WALKER, brewer
5 JOHN GLOAG, merchant — Bailies
6 WILLIAM GALLOWAY, merchant, Dean of Guild
7 JAMES EYRE, brewer, Treaſurer
8 Sir James Hunter-Blair, Bt, Old Provoſt
9 James Dickſon, bookſeller
10 James Gordon, brewer
11 Thomas Sanderſon, merchant
12 George Schaw, wine merchant — Old Bailies
13 Thomas Elder, merchant, Old Dean of Guild
14 Archibald Macdowal, merchant, Old Treaſurer and College Treaſurer
15 James Manſfield, banker,
16 Francis Buchan, merchant
17 William Coulter, hoſier — Merchant Counſellors
18 Orlando Hart, ſhoemaker
19 James Cunningham jun. baker — Trades Counſellors
20 ROBERT DEWAR, glazier, *Convener*,
21 James Brown, ſkinner
22 William Brodie, wright
23 Edward Innes, baker
24 Andrew Wilſon, fleſher
25 Thomas Tibbets, hatter — Ordinary Council-Deacons
26 Forreſt Dewar, ſurgeon
27 William Dempſter, goldſmith
28 William Ritchie, ſkinner
29 John Milne, founder
30 James Richardſon, tailor
31 Robert Moncur, ſhoemaker
32 William Forreſter, weaver
33 Adam Brooks, bonnet-maker — Extraordinary Council Deacons

James Manſfield, Captain of Orange Colours
William Galloway, Dean of Guild
Thomas Elder, Old Dean of Guild
William Smith, merchant
George Campbell, merchant
William Jamieſon, maſon
William Brodie, wright
Robert Dewar, glazier — Guild Counſellors

Thomas Sanderſon, Baron-Bailie of Canongate and Calton; James Murray and James Clark, reſident Bailies; Thomas Milne, Treaſurer.

George Schaw, Baron-Bailie of Portſburgh; Peter Hardie and George Home, Reſident Bailies.

James Gordon, Admiral of Leith; William Robertſon and Charles Maul, Reſident Bailies.

Provoſts. John Riddle, Eſq; of Glaſgow; William Alliſon, Eſq; of Perth; John Ficairn, Eſq; of Dundee; James Jopp, Eſq; of Cotton, of Aberdeen; David Ferguſon, Eſq; of Ayr; The Earl of Eglinton, of Irvine.

India Preferments.

Calcutta, March 20. John Scawin, Esq; is appointed Commissary-General, in the room of Capt. John Murray, who has retired on furlough.

Lieut. George Robinson, Deputy-Commissary-General, in room of John Scawin, Esq;

Since the above promotion, Mr Scawin is permitted to return to Europe for two years, and Mr Robinson is appointed to act in his room till the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be made known.

Stephen Bagshaw, Esq; to the office of Coroner.

Colonel Martin is appointed by the Nabob of Arcot, Commander in Chief of all his forces.

William Cowper, Esq; President of the Commercial Revenue, in the room of Samuel Charteris, Esq; resigned.

Richard Johnson, Esq; a member of ditto, in the room of William Cowper, Esq;

Matthew Dawson, Esq; to be Chief of Mooreshedabad, in the room of Edward Fenwick, appointed to the Board of Trade.

P. Trevor, Esq; Assistant to the Resident of Benares.

Mr Kinloch, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut at Burdwan.

Mr M'Dowall is confirmed in his appointment of Collector of Rungpore.

Matthew Leslie, Esq; Collector at Ramghur.

Col. Samuel Hampton is appointed to the command of the 2d brigade, in the room of Col. Morgan, resigned.

Col. Sir John Cuming is appointed to the general command of the troops beyond the provinces.

Lt-Col. Ahmuty is appointed to take charge of the 3d brigade, the head quarters of which are to be the Barruckpoor, instead of Fort William

Capt. Cameron, Engineer to the garrison of Chunar Ghur, in the room of Capt. Caldwell, deceased

Major Call, to be Chief Engineer, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, on the resignation of Lt-Col. Mestayer.

Capt. Wood to be Surveyor-General, with the rank of Major, on the promotion of Lt-Col. Call.

Capt. William Scott to officiate as Adjutant General during the absence of Capt. Peter Murray, for the recovery of his health.

J. Williams, Esq; Collector of government customs at Dacca.

S. Middleton, Esq; Assistant to ditto.

P. Middleton, Esq; Assistant to the Chief of Dacca.

——Dodeswell, Esq; ditto to Chittagong.

——Duncan, Esq; Assistant Secretary to the revenue department.

——Fombelle, Esq; Register to the Calcutta Adawlut.

W. Carnac, Esq; Collector of the twenty-four Purgunnahs.

Mr William Farquharson, Paymaster to the 2d brigade, and Mr T. Brown, Paymaster to the 3d brigade, are permitted to exchange appointments.

R. Adair, Collector of Boglepore, on the resignation of C. Chapman, Esq;

Archibald Montgomery, Esq; to be Collector of Circar Sarum, on the resignation of C. Græme, Esq;

Benjamin Alpin, Esq; to be Secretary to the revenue department, on the resignation of William Webbe.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Nov. 3.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	20s. 3d	19s. 0d	18s. 0d.
Bear,	19s. 6d.	18s. 0d.	16s. 0d.
Oats,	14s. 6d.	13s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Peafe,	16s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	

Edinburgh, Nov. 3. 1786. Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Bear-meal, 8½d. Peafe-meal. 8½d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard in October.

Males 28 } 64. Increased 24.
Females 36 }

Age.	No	Diseases, &c.	No
Under	2 32	Aged	— — 6
2 &	5 5	Bowelhive	— — 3
5 &	10 3	Confumption	— 10
10 &	20 2	Child Bed	— — 1
20 &	30 3	Dropfy	— — 1
30 &	40 3	Fever	— 6
40 &	50 4	Meafels	— 1
50 &	60 5	Stillborn	— — 1
60 &	70 4	Smallpox	— 31
70 &	80 2	Teething	— 4
80 &	90 1		
90 &	100 0		

Between

PRICES OF STOCKS, Oct. 25.

Bank Stock, 151½ ex div.
5 per cent. Ann. 113½ a ⅝
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. 95⅜ a ½
3 per cent. conf. 77¼ a ⅜
3 per cent. red. 76⅜
Long Ann. 22⅝
Ditto 1778, 13 5-16ths.
India Stock, 164½
India Scrip. 11 prem.
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 2s.

Oct. 26.

Bank Stock 149.
5 per cent. Ann. 113¼ a 113
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 94 a 93⅞
3 per cent. conf. 76 a 75⅝
3 per cent. 1726.—
Ann. 1778, 13⅞ a 15-16ths.
India Scrip. 10¼ prem.
Lottery Tickets 15 l. 3s.